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TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	NOON	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon .....dep.	6.41	9.15	10.28	12.00	1.18	4.34	5.27	7.09
Yaumati .....dep.	6.51	9.25	10.38	12.09	1.27	4.43	5.37	7.20
Shatin .....dep.	7.08	9.38	10.50	12.21	1.39	4.55	5.50	7.32
Taipo .....dep.	7.17	9.52	11.03	12.34	1.52	5.08	6.03	7.45
Taipo Market ...dep.	7.22	9.57	11.08	12.38	1.56	5.12	6.07	7.49
Fanling .....dep.	7.33	10.08	11.19	12.48	2.06	5.23	6.17	7.59
Sheung Shui ...dep.	7.38	10.13	11.23	12.52	2.10	5.27	6.21	8.03
Shum Chun .....arr.	7.44	10.19	11.29	12.58	2.16	5.33	6.27	8.09

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shum Chun.....dep.	7.22	8.06	10.37	11.40	2.58	4.36	5.12	6.05
Sheung Shui ...dep.	7.29	8.13	10.44	11.47	3.05	4.44	5.19	6.12
Fanling .....dep.	7.33	8.18	10.48	11.51	3.10	4.49	5.23	6.17
Taipo Market ...dep.	7.43	8.29	10.58	12.02	3.21	5.01	5.33	6.27
Taipo .....dep.	7.47	8.34	11.03	12.07	3.27	5.08	5.37	6.31
Shatin .....dep.	8.00	8.47	11.16	12.21	3.40	5.23	5.50	6.44
Yaumati .....dep.	8.14	8.59	11.28	12.34	3.53	5.37	6.02	6.56
Kowloon .....arr.	8.23	9.09	11.36	12.42	4.01	5.45	6.10	7.04

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	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.		A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fanling ...dep.	7.45	11.30	2.20	6.20	Shataukok..dep.	6.30	10.15	1.05	5.00
Shataukok ...arr.	8.40	12.25	3.15	7.15	Fanling ...arr.	7.25	11.10	2.09	5.55

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MARS IN OPPOSITION.

THE CHANGES IN ITS ANTARCTIC SNOWS.

Astronomers are watching with interest the changes which are taking place in the snows surrounding the south pole of Mars. The snow is melting rapidly, and large rifts are appearing in its midst. It seems likely, writes the astronomical correspondent of the *Morning Post*, that the Martian "polar expeditions" this year will furnish us with many interesting results.

Mars is now getting very close to the earth. Already it is but little more than forty million miles away; and on August 22nd, when it will be closer than it has been for the last hundred and twenty years, its disance will be less than thirty-five million miles. But the planet this year will only be seen to the greatest advantage in the southern hemisphere. In countries of a high northern latitude it will never rise very high in the sky; and the observation of it will be made difficult by the unsteadiness of the air near the horizon. Yet in spite of this, we have already been able to see much that is of interest; and the interest of it seems likely to increase as the weeks go by.

THE YEAR'S OBSERVATION.

It is the southern hemisphere of Mars which is now tilted towards the earth. Thus observations this year will be almost entirely confined to the south polar snows and the other markings that lie south of the equator. It is now about the middle of spring in Mars' southern hemisphere. The spring equinox was on May 12th and midsummer's day will be on October 6th.

At the two poles of Mars are large white patches of snow, very similar to those in the arctic and antarctic regions of the earth. These vary in size with the Martian seasons. In the winter the snowcap of the corresponding hemisphere grows to an enormous size; it reaches down to within fifty degrees of latitude of the equator, and has a diameter of about three thousand miles. And in the summer it dwindles to what appears to be a mere speck, its diameter sometimes falling below a hundred miles.

The greatest extent of the snow is attained some time after midwinter. It then begins to melt; but it is not until about the equinox that the melting sets in rapidly. There then appears about the edge of the snow-cap a very dark band—the South Polar Sea." It seems that during the slow melting of the cap the water is conveyed away as quickly as it is formed; and only later when the melting becomes rapid is the water able to collect sufficiently to form an open sea. It was once thought that the band was merely an illusion, an effect of contrast due to the brilliance of the white cap. It is now practically certain that it is water. For, in the first place it only appears when the snows are melting; in the second, the light from it is "polarised," as is only the light coming from a liquid surface; and, in the last, the spectroscope reveals in the atmosphere above it the presence of water vapour.

TWO BRILLIANT SPOTS.

Already this year the melting of the snow is well under way, and the diameter of the cap has been reduced to less than fifteen hundred miles. Three or four dark rifts have appeared in the snow; and these are remarkable, for, instead of growing inwards—as they usually do—from the polar sea, they seem to have originated within the cap and subsequently extended outwards; and one of them was for a time almost at the cap's centre, isolated upon all sides. A strange pole-cap. This phenomenon does not generally occur until the summer is well advanced. Although it is frequently put down to "steaming," to the rising of vapour, it is more probably due to a partial melting of the snow whereby patches of the underlying surface are exposed. But perhaps the most interesting phenomenon is the appearance of two very brilliant spots lying upon the borders of the snow, upon the shores of the polar-sea. They are probably mainainous regions whereon the snow clings fastest.

Of the rest of the Martian surface there is little to be said, except that the dusky markings, which lie scattered over the bright pinkish background of the general surface, are extraordinarily pale. Their pallor is due to the earliness of the season, for it is generally found that they are rather pale during the winter and spring and only become conspicuous during the summer and autumn. The dusky markings were once thought to be seas, but they are now generally believed to be regions of vegetation. This theory is borne out by their strictly seasonal changes. In the summer they grow darker and greener, and in the winter they fade to a faint ochre. Nevertheless, we retain their original names; "seas" and "lakes" we still call them.

LAW-BREAKING EMIGRANTS.

SLIPPING INTO U.S. THROUGH CANADA.

Recent restriction by the United States upon the number of immigrants allowed to enter the country in any one year have led to a great increase in the number of persons illegally entering the United States by way of the Canadian border. The number of British subjects *entering United States territory in or* near Detroit is stated to have increased considerably of late.

It is believed that many of those who break the regulations book their passages from the United Kingdom to Canada with the deliberate intention of crossing the frontier into the United States with the connivance and help of relatives or friends.

In other cases men who have intended to settle in Canada have been tempted to try their luck across the border and, finding the British quota already full, have crossed the frontier in defiance of the regulations.

Breaches of the United States passport regulations are punishable by ten years' imprisonment in addition to deportation.

GEMS OF THE EMPIRE.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRECIOUS STONES.

The British Empire, we were reminded the other day, produces annually precious stones far greater in value than all the other nations put together, and London is the chief market for every kind of jewel.

Some interesting facts concerning the various sources of supply have been given in an interview with a representative of the *Observer* by Mr. W. Larkam, managing-director of Claremont, Ltd., dealers in precious stones. Taking diamonds first, practically the whole market at the present time, he said, comes from South Africa. Some of the finest stones have in the past come from India. There are also Australian diamonds, and their commercial value is higher now than it was. Owing to their hardness the stones have hitherto been difficult to cut, but modern methods are overcoming this difficulty.

The next most important stones, sapphires, and their red variety, rubies, come chiefly from Burmah, Cashmere, Ceylon, and Australia. Outside the Empire, Siam and Montana also produce them. Emeralds have a somewhat different relationship to the Empire. Whilst India is the only source of supply within the Empire, practically the only emeralds that are now being mined come from South America. At the present time we are working on, that is to say re-cutting, the fine stones which were produced by India (and also by Siberia) perhaps hundreds of years ago. No new supplies are coming from India, but an expedition is starting shortly for the East for the purpose of re-exploring the regions which were worked in past centuries and possibly opening up again the old mines.

Garnets come to us from most parts of the world, and there is only one variety, the Bobrowska green garnet, of Russia, which is not found in British Possessions. Most of the finest and rarest stones, including the beautiful Ceylon rose garnet, come from some part of the Empire. Egypt is the home (and Persia also) of the turquoise. Jargoons, or zircons, the beautiful blue variety of which is a new stone on the market since the war, come from Ceylon, the home also of the crysoberyl and the cat's eye and alexandrite, which belong to the same family.

Chinese jade, so fashionable at the present moment, comes from Burmah, and owes its name to the fact that it is worked by Chinese. Most of the fine, rich, red-coloured amber, which is sold as Chinese, is also found in Burmah.

The Empire holds practically the market for pearls. Indian and Australian pearls are unrivalled. From Australia, too, come the finest opals, both black and white varieties as well as fancy. Even the Mexican fire opal, so called from its brilliant deep red flame colour, is repeated in Australia. Amethysts and the lesser fancy stones come from all parts of the Empire, and from all parts of the world for that matter. The only fancy stone of any importance which is not found in British Possessions is the yellow topaz, which comes principally from Brazil. White and blue topaz is found in Ceylon and Australia.

With the exception of diamonds, which are cut in Holland, though many are now also cut at Brighton, the finest of all precious stones are cut or recut in London.

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JAPAN'S EXCESSIVE IMPORTS.

CANADIAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

One of the emergency measures applied by the Japanese Government after the earthquake of September, 1923, was the suspension of the Customs duties on goods required for reconstruction up to April 1st, 1924. Every importer in Japan endeavoured to acquire big stocks with the shortest possible delay. The consequences of this move are described in a report by Mr. A. E. Bryan, Canadian Trade Commissioner at Kobe. He writes:

A heavy unfavourable balance of trade, a surplus of imported stocks on hand, a depreciated yen, and a change of Government, not to mention the attempted boycott of American goods, are all factors of importance contributing to the general depression that prevails in the business arena of Japan to-day.

After April 1st, when all duties were restored, importers were practically at a standstill, unable to put through further indents while there was so much surplus stock on hand. To add to the confusion, many of the smaller importers could not afford to hold so much stock, and, being pressed by their banks, have been cutting prices to get rid of some, which has affected the market adversely, although it has helped to clear away distressed stock and make room for fresh imports. The present condition of the import lumber trade is, perhaps, a good example of how business has turned from good to bad. After the earthquake, the Reconstruction Board of the Tokyo Government placed orders for 30,000,000 ft. of lumber in Canada and over 100,000,000 in the United States. Besides this, many of the regular lumber importers speculated heavily and ordered many millions of feet for prompt delivery at prices which gradually mounted up to $52 per M. for Douglas fir baby squares. Altogether 1,052,240 M feet were imported from Canada, the United States, China, Siberia, Hokkaido, etc. The market first maintained a high tone, but with the continued heavy arrivals market prices declined quickly, and by the beginning of March Canadian lumber could be bought here for about the same figure as in Canada.

SLUMP IN PRICES.

Unfortunately, as the market for lumber became quiet in Japan, it fell off in other parts of the world at the same time, so that the British Columbia mills accepted business at prices much below those paid for the large orders placed just after the earthquake. For a time dealers here could buy new lumber from Canada cheaper than the lumber already in the market, but then importers with high-priced stock had to keep reducing their price in line with the drop in Canada. Thus much lumber has been sold here in recent months at losses from $10 to $20 per M. As can be imagined, many importers and dealers holding this high-priced stock could not stand the strain, and went under. Only last week the most important lumber dealers in Osaka, a firm in whom everyone had the utmost confidence—Kawasaki Gomei Kaisha—went into the hands of receivers, when certain of their bills were dishonoured by the banks. This company turned out to have assets of 1,500,000 yen and liabilities of 3,000,000 yen, of which all but some 300,000 yen was owed to large foreign lumber importers in Japan. The failure of Kawasaki has greatly influenced the lumber trade, especially in Osaka. Bankers now refuse to open letters of credit for lumber, and prices have sagged badly, offers from dealers being ridiculously low.

Experiences of this kind have been noticed in other lines beside lumber. For instance, there are 100,000 or 200,000 rolls of roofing paper still on hand which cannot be used, and the latest Government restrictions prevent the use of anything but fireproof felts.

WAREHOUSES BLOCKED.

Take, also, the case of corned beef. Before the earthquake only small shipments were received, but with the donations of corned beef by relief committees and increased purchases the imports have grown to 8,200 cases per month, and 492,000 cases were brought in during the tariff-exemption period—much of which is still in the warehouses—preventing the placing of further import orders, and greatly embarrassing the domestic corned beef packers in Hiroshima. Much of the foodstuffs sent to Japan to relieve the masses after the earthquake has found its way to small grocers, and it is possible to-day to buy Australian jams, New Zealand corned beef, Canadian salmon and tinned milk, and American canned vegetables cheaper than the wholesaler must pay for new stock.

As might be expected, Japan's trade has been most unfavourable for the first six months of this year, imports having exceeded exports to the value of 660,886,000 yen. Since January last until June 30th the exports amounted to 808,147,000 yen, while imports have aggregated 1,469,033,000 yen. Of course, Japan's trade always has tended to be adverse during the first half of each year, while exports usually exceed imports during the last six months; but this year the excess of imports over exports have been usually great, due for the most part to conditions as referred to above.

4d. A YEAR INCOME.

Desperate and starving, Robert Balajty, a retired actor, for many years a member of the Burg Theatre in Vienna which corresponds with the Comédie Française in Paris, has killed himself. He was found sitting in his armchair with a rubber tube in his mouth, having turned on the gas at the other end of the tube.

When he retired at 58, just before the war, he had saved 120,000 crowns, more than £4,000. He invested this, with Government security, at 5 per cent. The investment is all he leaves, for he has pawned and sold everything else he had to live, and the income from his little "fortune," 5,000 crowns, is worth just 4d., less than the price of a loaf of bread.

"Why must I wait so long for death?" he wrote to a friend recently, but this was not thought to mean that he contemplated suicide.

AUSTRALIA AND EASTERN TRADE.

TESTING THE MARKETS.

TRAVELLERS TO BE SUBSIDISED.

A Melbourne dispatch states that the Federal Cabinet will consider shortly the question of granting assistance to trade representatives in the East. The Minister for Trade and Customs (Mr. Pratten) has frequently expressed the opinion that direct trade representatives are of more value than Government Trade Commissioners. The proposals for taking advantage of the markets of the East have not been completed, but it is understood that the Ministry will co-operate in the sending of trade representatives or commercial travellers with samples representing groups of Australian firms. These travellers will be fully accredited by the Commonwealth, and the aim of Mr. Pratten is to have at least twelve of them operating in the East before the end of the year. The only question that remains to be settled is the extent to which the Commonwealth will subsidise the representatives. The subsidy will be paid out of the grant of £500,000 in the estimate for assistance to oversea marketing.

SETTING OF CONCRETE.

SPONTANEOUS HEATING.

It is not generally recognised that the setting of cement is a chemical process, and as such unaided processes usually give rise to heat evolution, a rise of temperature during setting is observed.

In a case recently reported from the United States, a mass of concrete forming a bridge pier was laid at 5 p.m. A thermometer inserted in the mass registered 46deg. F. By midnight it was 60deg., next morning 76deg., after three days 100deg., and a maximum of 115deg. F. was attained in fifteen days.

Such temperature rises vary according to the nature of the cement. An active cement develops a large amount of heat in a short time. This is well known in the case of aluminous cements; when shuttering is removed the concrete may "steam." It is therefore no indication of unsound cement. The heat, however, causes some loss of water by evaporation, and this emphasises the need for keeping concrete thoroughly moist for a fortnight after mixing.—*Daily Telegraph.*

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

SEPTEMBER 25TH, 1924.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banks ..... $1,195 s., Sig. £133 sa.
Canton Insurances ..... $720 b.
Union Insurances ..... $237 b.
Hongkong Fire Insurances ... $600 b
Douglas Steamships ..... $62 s.
H.K., C. & M. Steamboats ... $41½ b.
"Star" Ferries ..... $102 b.
China Sugars ..... $40 b.
Kowloon Wharves ..... $209 b.
Whampoa Docks ..... $178½ nom.
Shanghai Docks ..... Tls. 1 b.
Hongkew Wharves ..... Tls. 192½ b.
New Engineerings ..... Tls. 6½ b.
Hongkong Lands ..... $119 nom.
Hongkong Hotels $22 (old) b., $22 (new) nom.
Humphreys Estates ..... $23 s.
Ewo Cotton Mills ..... Tls. 10 b.
Shanghai Cottons ..... Tls. 52 b
Cements ..... $23 (combined) b.
Hongkong Ropes $62½ (combined) nom.
China Providents $16½ (old) b., $5½ (new) nom.
Dairy Farms ..... $26¾ sa.
Waterboats ..... $16½ b.
Watsons ..... $26 b.
Hongkong Electrics ..... $44 s.
China Lights ..... $20 (old) $13 (new) b.
Hongkong Trams ..... $43½ b.
Peak Tramways ..... $21½sa.

b—buyers; s—sellers; sa—sales.

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Lot	Storer's Name	Date Stored		Cargo
D38170	Silva Netto & Co.,	August, 1918	60 cks.	Wire Shorts
D38171	"	" "	70 bdls.	Old Wire Shorts
D38259	"	September, "	5 brls.	"
D38420	"	December, "	2 brls.	Iron Wire
D38514	"	January, 1919	31 brls.	"
D38515	"	" "	90 brls.	Old Iron Wire
D38599	"	February, "	5 coils	Old Wire Shorts
D38654	"	April, "	123 brls.	Wire Shorts
D38655	"	" "	810 brls.	" "
D38851	"	June, "	47 brls.	"
D38988	"	September, "	401 bdls.	Galv'd. Wire Shorts
D39131	"	November, "	186 bdls.	Iron Wire
D39132	"	" "	135 bdls.	"
D39211	"	December, "	91 pkgs.	Loose Iron Wire
D39534	"	May, 1920	20 c/s.	Liquid Cement
E36038	"	September, "	64 brls.	Wire Shorts
E36993	"	March, 1921	35 drms.	Plate Cuttings
E36994	"	" "	21 "	"
E36995	"	" "	29 "	"
E37042	"	" "	25 "	"
E37043	"	" "	42 "	"
E37044	"	" "	20 "	"
E37045	"	" "	37 "	"
E38573	"	July, 1922	6 pcs.	Steel Cuttings or Plates.

W. S. BROWN, Secretary.

Hongkong, 25th September, 1924. [1293

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CHINESE STUDENTS IN ENGLAND.

ADDRESSED BY SIR ROBERT HO TUNG.

Sir Robert Ho Tung, accompanied by Lady Ho Tung and his son and daughter, was the guest of honour at a reception given on the afternoon of August 25th at High Leigh, Hertfordshire, where the Annual Conference of the Central Union of Chinese Students in Great Britain was in progress.

High Leigh is a spacious and delightful country house situated on high ground with magnificent views, and is surrounded by wooded parklands. It possesses some charmingly planned gardens, orchards and conservatories, and both asphalt and grass tennis courts and croquet lawns afford means of distraction for the numerous students from various universities who are attending the Conference.

Sir Robert Ho Tung was much interested in the institution, and made a thorough tour of the buildings and grounds, chatting freely with all the students. At 4 p.m. tea was served in one of the large conservatories. Later the students assembled in the debating hall, where Mr. Chao Hsin Chu, the Chinese Acting Minister in London, addressed them. He said he supposed that every diplomatic representative thought his students are better than those of any other nation. "I certainly do," he said, and went on to state:—

I do because I know full well how hard-working you are, and, further, what a really high standard of life and conduct you maintain. I not only know this from my own personal experience, but because one may live from one year to another and never hear of any public indication of any sort that the behaviour of the Chinese students in this country is not what it ought to be. I think you deserve this tribute.

I am only sorry that the number of Chinese students in this country does not show a tendency to increase. Very largely we are living on hope. We are hoping that when the British Boxer Indemnity is applied to purposes other than the present, students will probably benefit in some form or other. It may not be at once, but it ought to be in time to come. No one can maintain that the number of students who come over here at the present time is at all proportionate to the number who ought to come. Only the other day I noticed that a neighbouring Far Eastern country, with whom we are on the most friendly relations, viz., Siam, was, like yourselves, holding a sort of summer camp for its students. There were 200 of them. When you compare the size of the two countries, and the needs of the two countries, you will, I am sure, agree with me that any step we can take to promote an increase in the number of our young men and women who come over here to study ought to be taken by everyone interested in the welfare of China.

There is, of course, one comment which can be made on the relative paucity of our students in this country, and it is that the number of British students in China is also much smaller than it ought to be. The East has a good deal which it can teach the West, and, frankly, I do not think that proper appreciation of China and her people can be acquired except by an understanding of our language. For that reason I have always felt that while we Chinese come as students to this country the British people would do equally well to send a larger number of their students to China. May I repeat some advice given you before, but of which I am sure you will realise the importance? Do not neglect your own language while you study abroad. You will find a great use for your own Mother tongue when you return home and work at home. You will have to adapt to Chinese conditions all the knowledge you have acquired.

A NEW PATRON.

Turning to their guests, Mr. Chu said that Sir Robert Ho Tung was the greatest philanthropist in Hongkong. He had consented to become a patron of the students' union. (Loud cheers.) He welcomed Sir Robert Ho Tung because he was a great patriot and because of the keen interest which he had always taken in the welfare of the Fatherland. (Applause.) In all these questions his name was a household word in China. Lady Ho Tung was well-known for her exhibition of silkworms and their products, in which the King and Queen of England had taken great interest. She had set up a number of farms in Kowloon and the exhibition of her silk products at Wembley had aroused great interest. He described Sir Robert Ho Tung as a king of commerce and finance in Hongkong, and declared that both he and Lady Ho Tung had done much to increase the silk industry in China. (Applause.) Mr. Chu concluded by paying a warm tribute to Mr. Ho Tung, junior, who had come over to attend the Students' Congress in London.

SIR R. HO TUNG ON VALUE OF FOREIGN TRAVEL.

Sir Robert Ho Tung, in reply, said: I am glad of this opportunity of being able to express my admiration for your enterprise in coming so far from home in pursuit of knowledge. There is no gainsaying the fact that foreign travel while one is still young, is a great advantage. Most of our knowledge we must necessarily glean from books, from the works of men who were pioneers in research and leaders of thought in their days and generation. But there is a great deal of our knowledge which comes from actual personal observation, from contact with our fellow-men all over the world. In this way we get the "human touch," which can never be acquired by poring over books. This form of acquiring knowledge which is absorbed into our inner consciousness without sensible effort, is probably the most attractive. There cannot be the slightest doubt that you students who are attending universities and schools abroad are coming under influences which will not only shape your careers in after-life, but also the destinies of your families and of China. It was a Roman dramatist who wrote that "True wisdom consists not in seeing what is immediately before our eyes, but in the possibilities of the future that lies before us." As you are all younger than myself, I may, perhaps, be allowed to offer you some words of advice. This advice, I am sure, you will accept in good part as coming from one who is heart and soul in sympathy with you in your efforts for self-improvement. The older I become, the more I believe in what Confucius said: "Youth must be held in respect for to youth belongs the future," and may the future of you all, gentlemen, be most prosperous and worthy of your race. (Applause.)

"A LITTLE LEARNING."

First of all, then, I would advise you, while acquiring the best that can be learned in Western culture, to try to retain the best traditions of China, traditions which are, indeed, so worthy of preservation. (Cheers.) Bacon, the English philosopher, writes in one of his best known essays: "Read not to contradict and confute, nor to believe and take for granted, nor to find talk and discourse, but to weigh and consider." In other words, this eminent Englishman's dictum is to the effect that your study should be directed to the development of your judgment. This practically expresses the view of our great teacher Confucius, who many centuries before said: "Learning without thought is labour lost, thought without learning is perilous." And Pope, the poet, said: "A little learning is a dangerous thing." I am sure you will appreciate the truth of the sayings, and that your motto in your studies will be "Thorough."

Now, it is no doubt a fact that one of your main objects in seeking knowledge is "self-improvement," which is a most laudable one, for by developing and improving yourselves you will not only benefit yourselves, but also your neighbours. My advice to you, therefore, is to apply yourselves assiduously to your studies, so that you may be prepared when the time and opportunity come to serve your country. Great opportunities await you for promoting the welfare of China and improving the conditions of life of its vast population. (Hear, hear.) As doctors of medicine you can bring health and comfort to the sick, the suffering and the poor. As experts in public health, you can help the cities and villages much more fitted for human habitation than they have ever been before. As teachers, whether educational or scientific, you can remove ignorance and bestow on others the benefit of that knowledge which you have acquired. Many opportunities await you for developing the latent potentialities of China. Think of the opportunities for the engineer in mining, road-making, bridge-building, railway construction, inland navigation, electric power works, water works, and many other works of public utility. Mechanical development is in its infancy in that great country. Its raw materials await exploitation; factories and workshops should arise, and will arise to give employment to its vast population, its internal development will lead to the interchange of commodities with other countries, calling in existence commercial houses, banking institutions, a maritime service, and all the other services so essential to an industrial and trading community.

THE GOLDEN RULE.

But you should not only confine yourselves to studies connected with material things. "Loaves and fishes" are necessary for us all. We all have to earn our "bowl of rice," so that we cannot entirely escape anxiety on that material account. But it is most important that you should do all in your power to develop your character and cultivate a spirit of unselfishness and patriotism, and thereby seek to help China in maintaining her position amongst the great nations of the world. (Applause.) Confucius in all his teachings emphasises pre-eminently man's duty to his neighbour, and taught us: "Do not unto others what thou dost not wish done unto thyself." He thereby forestalls what is known as "The Golden Rule": "Do to others as you would have others do to you." Our great teacher told us to "Hold loyalty and sincerity as our first principle." And what can be a higher principle than doing one's duty, and, about all, one's duty to one's country, and for the benefit of the human race. Where personal interests seem to conflict with what is for the good of one's country, we should sacrifice personal considerations. Imbued with right principles, fortified by a wider knowledge, and with intellects cultured and developed in the best schools, you will on your return to China be well qualified to take part in the governance of that country. Aided by the education you have received in this country, and retaining the good qualities and characteristics of a long, inherited civilisation; keeping before you the public weal in preference to personal gain or ambition. I would ask you now to pledge yourselves to do your utmost to promote the welfare of the people of China.

"Think what we are, and for what ends design'd;
How we may best through life's long mazes wind;
What we should wish for—how we may discern
The bounds of wealth, and its true uses learn;
How fix the portions which we ought to give
To friends, relations, country—how to live
As fits our station; and how best pursue
What God has placed us in this world to do."

(Loud applause.)

Before leaving to return to London, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Lady Ho Tung, his son and daughter, and Mr. Chu, with the members of the Chinese Legation who had accompanied him, posed together with the students for a photograph.

There are about fifty students present at the Conference this year out of perhaps two hundred in the country at the present time. Lectures by well-known people are being arranged on different days, and there is always a programme of outdoor sports.

HOW WAR IS HITTING BUSINESS.

CHINA'S COMPLICATED FINANCIAL SYSTEM.

WEAKENED BY REPUBLIC AND BLOCKED BY WAR.

[BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY IN THE "N.-C. DAILY NEWS."]

The unfavourable economic situation in the provinces of Central China, from Shanghai to Hankow is only aggravated by the present war. Ready money has not been available for commerce for some time past, since the financial fabric of the country has been unsound. Shanghai is not always affected by conditions in interior China, because it is the repository for whatever liquid capital there is in the country and therefore does not always suffer from the same ills as affect interior points dependent entirely upon visible resources. Shanghai's profits often come from such invisible resources as insurance, brokerage, unearned increment on real estate, speculative investments, etc. In the interior, profits arise out of direct trade transaction, the returns on invisible resources usually finding their way out of the interior cities to the head offices, the centres of capital investment in Shanghai. This holds good with Chinese as well as foreign enterprise.

RECKLESS FINANCES.

The balance of trade has been against China. In 1922, the unfavourable balance was Hk. Tls. 290,157,000; in 1923, Hk. Tls. 170,486,000. This unfavourable balance, the Government has done nothing to meet. In the past, the Chinese Government met its own needs and deficits by loans of huge sums, which almost in every case were dissipated without in any way being used to better the economic situation of the country. In addition to the unfavourable balance the country is faced with a debt of $304,409,592 for secured domestic loans and $992,084,575 for secured foreign obligations, and its normal revenues have been used, either as securities for indemnities or have been hypothecated for loans. The result is that what might be called the fixed capital of the nation is diminished to a point of economic instability.

NO NEW CAPITAL.

One method of handling such a situation would be to produce new capital, that is to develop the natural resources of the country, its mines, its waterways, its hydraulic power, its forests, agriculture, etc. China has made no serious effort to meet this situation. Practically nothing of importance has been done along these lines, since the founding of the Republic, although much has been planned and discussed. The few mines opened and improved by Chinese and foreigners have not even scratched the surface of possibilities and the effects of scientific farming and forestry are not yet visible. The result is that China's real wealth, that is, her natural resources, have not been mobilized to meet this untoward financial situation.

A CENTRAL BANK.

In most countries, a great impetus to trade in that it supplies ample liquid capital, is the depositing of government revenues in central banking institutions. The Bank of England, for instance, is a bank of deposit for the British Government and its control of liquid capital stabilizes British financial operations. The Federal Reserve Bank in the United States serves the same end, although its methods are different. The Bank of England, on one hand, accepts government deposits and issues notes, while on the other hand, it discounts other banks' papers and in moments of crisis, it raises the interest rate and conserves the country's gold reserve to avoid a general panic. It is a banker's bank.

In China there is no such bank. The two Government banks do not perform the functions for which they were designed. What might be termed a genuine Government bank of deposit is altogether another institution, to which we need not refer in this article. Most of the revenue of the Chinese Government, however, is not available for deposits in a central bank, were there such a bank. Much of it goes into the payment of indemnities and loan services secured by the Customs and Salt revenues, and railway receipts. The land tax and likin, not being paid into the central treasury but withheld by militarists, are dissipated in such wars as the present one.

SHANGHAI'S POSITION.

The country then is dependent upon Shanghai for its loose capital, which is distributed through an exceedingly complicated banking system, involving foreign banks, modern Chinese banks and old-fashioned native banks. The operations of all these banks, their inter-relationships, the method of transfer of money and the security behind each transaction cannot be discussed in this article, the purpose of which is to show how the war has affected the financial situation in Central China.

What is true of Hankow is largely true of other cities of Central China although to a smaller degree. Hankow is the distributing centre for products from Szechuan, Honan, Hupeh, Hunan and Shensi. It is not a city of deposits, the clients of the banks using the banks rather for the movements of crops than for running accounts. The native banks obtain their funds principally from Shanghai banks of various types and therefore the interest rate at Hankow is usually higher than it is at Shanghai. As soon as the Shanghai banks saw the war coming, they called in as much money as they could, thus saving the Shanghai market and preventing a panic from following the collapse of a few native banks. The call for funds left the native banks of places like Hankow without ready funds.

(Continued on next Column.)

THE EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

AID FOR BRITISH SUBJECTS.

The Hon. Treasurer (Mr. H. S. Goodwyn Isitt, C.B.E.) of the British Subjects' Relief Fund, formed at Kobe on the occurrence of the earthquakes in Japan a year ago, has furnished to the trustees a statement of accounts up to June 27th last. This has been audited by Messrs. Maurice Jenks, Percival, and Isitt, chartered accountants, of Kobe, Japan, and 6, Old Jewry, London. It shows receipts amounting to £94,174, of which £46,516 was remitted by Lord Mayor's Fund and the remainder—over £17,000—contributed by Governments, committees, individuals, and firms. The grants to families and individuals out of employment or unable to maintain themselves (128 men, 138 women, and 142 children) amounted to £15,134, and to 82 men still in employment, 112 women, and 59 children, to replace clothing, etc., £10,610 was given. On the repatriation of 66 men, 90 women, and 44 children £11,362 was expended, and on hospital and medical expenses £1,311. By the British Embassy at Tokyo and the British Consulate General, Kobe, £948 was expended. The expenses of administration were £131. There was a balance in hand last June of £3,394, but owing to the subsequent depreciation of the yen this is now reduced to £3,079.

STUD POKER ON AN ATLANTIC LINER.

CHINESE MERCHANT FLEECED.

Card swindlers, encouraged by the heavy passenger traffic between the United States and Europe this summer, are busier than ever on the liners, remarks a London paper, which states that three "sports" who fleeced a Chinese merchant out of £400 at stud poker the *Majestic* were compelled by the White Star Line detectives at New York to return the cheque given in settlement. The victim said he would not have thought anything about losing the money had he not, while watching a game, perceived that the men were cheating. He informed the purser, who communicated with the detectives by wireless. The gamblers have been warned that if they are found again on any White Star ship they will be arrested.

PANIC AVOIDED.

These banks were unable to cover these withdrawals by calling in their own loans to merchants, for to do that would unsettle the Hankow market, throw large and important firms into bankruptcy and result in a general panic. They therefore stopped doing new business, did the best they could with their outstanding obligations and appealed to the foreign and modern Chinese banks to tide them over in the interests of trade. The appeal was to some extent successful, although there could be no encouragement for new transactions, since that would be dangerous in the circumstance.

An illustration of the difficulties arising from the inability of native banks to assist Chinese firms appears in the unwillingness of compradores and other guarantors to guarantee accounts. No one can foretell what is liable to happen in even a short period during war time. This is one of the explanations for the closing down of various piece goods auctions. It is impossible to find a guarantee for accounts, and with an inadequate judicial system in China, the only basis for credit is the guarantor, whose word is acceptable, often because behind that word is a substantial cash security, such as a compradore's deposit.

PROVINCIAL FUNDS.

To complicate the matter further, the various provincial governments interested in the war have been taking funds from native banks, chambers of commerce and guilds, for war purposes. Soldiers have to be paid in cash. As a rule, these armies are without budgets, each general receiving certain sums for his men, uniforms, food, etc. Provincial funds, municipal funds, taxes, etc., have all been taken from the banks in cash and have been made available for military purposes. This leaves the native banks still further denuded of liquid assets, although the amount thus withdrawn is probably not very large.

IF WAR CONTINUES.

If the war ends speedily, this situation will rapidly adjust itself, the Shanghai banks sending deposits to the native banks in the other cities. But should the war be prolonged, the problem will indeed become a difficult one. The crops will be brought in, that is, those not ruined by the war, and the native banks will be unable to finance the movement of those crops. Even should customers be found willing to purchase the produce, the Shanghai banks would be wary about sending out sycee to cover goods in interior places. With the war affecting the important distributing points, Shanghai, Hankow and Tientsin, so closely and with the principal arteries for transportation closed to commerce, as the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, the Kinhan Railway and the Lunghai Railway are now, and as the whole Yangtsze will be shortly, business may have to stand still and wait for peace.

SEQUEL TO A MOTOR COLLISION.

DAMAGES FOR PLAINTIFF.

A local sharebroker was awarded damages amounting to $300 by the Puisne Judge (Mr. Justice Dyer Ball) yesterday in the case in which Mr. Odell sued the Connaught Garage of Des Vœux Road Central for $600 damages as the result of a collision.

The case was opened on the previous day and continued yesterday morning, when Mr. Nash, for the defence, called Police Inspector Peter Grant of No. 7 Police Station to give evidence.

The Inspector told the Court that he arrived at the scene of the accident shortly after the collision. He examined Mr. Odell's car and found the axle bent, the near front wheel twisted, both mudguards and the radiator damaged. The other car's near rear mudguard was damaged. Mr. Odell told him that the other car had been ahead and, without warning, had stopped, causing him to run into the bank.

Continuing, Inspector Grant said that the driver of the defendant company's car also made a statement to him. He said that he had dropped a party at the Christian Cemetery and had gone on to this wide part of the road in order to turn. He was nearly at Sassoon Road when he heard the horn from a motor in the rear. He slowed down, at the same time waved his right hand for the car at the rear to pass, and stopped. The next he felt was the impact between the cars.

Questioned as to the system of cars passing one another, Inspector Grant, who said that he had driven himself for some years, said it was the duty of a driver, if he saw a car in front reversing, to stop until the car had turned or the driver gave him a signal to pass. If he took the chance of passing without taking these precautions he did so at his own risk. It was the duty of other cars to keep out of the way of a car that was turning once it had started to turn.

The driver of the defendant's car said he went to that part of the road for the purpose of turning his car round. He heard a car behind him and stopped. He signalled for it to pass, but it suddenly swerved to the left and ran into the back of witness's car which was stopped at the time.

ON DRIVING CARS.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brooks, witness said it was quite wrong to say that he had turned his car at all. He was merely waiting, preparatory to turning. He could give no reason why the other car should have crashed on the left hand side.

His Lordship: Then the man must have been mad to do such a thing for no reason at all. That's all I can say.

Mr. F. E. Nash submitted for the defence, that the accident was inevitable and that it must have been that Mr. Odell was cutting the corner and was therefore almost on top of the garage car before he realised it. He then lost his presence of mind and turned to the left instead of the right. If a car was travelling 30 miles per hour it would cover the 30 yards view he had of the standing car in two seconds. If, as Mr. Odell had said, he could see the car for 45 yards and was only travelling at ten miles per hour, he could have easily got by or stopped as he preferred.

ACCEPTED BECAUSE EXCITED.

Mr. E. S. C. Brooks, replying, said defendant's story was impossible to believe. Mr. Odell gave his reason for doing what he did and an experienced man like Mr. Harper had told them that in similar circumstances he would have done exactly as Mr. Odell did. He asked for damages for the full extent of the claim.

His Lordship in giving judgment, said it was impossible to imagine a man in a car running blindly into the rear of a standing car. Mr. Odell's story did not coincide with his statement to Inspector Grant, but he thought Mr. Odell must have been excited at the time and he was therefore prepared to accept his story. He would assess damages as follows:—Repair of car, $240; loss of use of car, $100; personal injuries, $50.

CARELESS THIEF.

TWICE STOLEN BAGS OF RICE.

When a Chinese was charged at the Central Magistracy yesterday with the theft of two bags of rice, he stated that he had hidden them with intent to steal, but that someone else had stolen them from him.

Observing that it served him right, Mr. Lindsell sent the man to prison for six weeks, and ordered that the sum of $16 found on him should be handed to the shopkeeper.

CRICKET NOTES.

My notes of last Tuesday were already in the press when the following nine names were received from Shanghai: Captain E. I. M. Barrett and Messrs. D. Leach, E. G. Barnes, J. Quayle, H. B. Ollerdessen, A. J. W. Evans, T. L. Rawsthorne, N. J. Divecha, and Dr. W. E. O'Hara. A few notes on them may be interesting though several of them are old friends.

***

Captain Barrett, the Hampshire batsman, will, of course, captain the side. He is a tower of strength to their batting, but for the comfort of our bowlers, I might point out that if he fails to come off, the moral effect on the other batsmen is apt to be cataclysmic.

***

Donald Leach is probably the best all-round cricketer among the younger men in Shanghai. He is a fine bat, an excellent field, and a useful change bowler. Quayle has been bowling for years, but from what I saw of him in 1921 I should say that his batting has ensured his selection. He is uncommonly fast, and his length is extremely erratic. He is rather apt to knock a batsman about on a bad wicket. H. B. Ollerdessen has been going in first for Shanghai at all events since 1912. He did not come off the last time he came down here, as Havelock-Davies secured his wicket in each innings before he got set. N. J. Divecha met much the same fate, but he is a very fine bat of the steady order. He is a good field.

***

Dr. O'Hara is one of the finest slow left-hand bowlers that have played in the Far East. Not only has he the ordinary left-hander's leg break, but he has a ball which swings in with his arm, and continues to come in from the off after pitching. And what is far more, he can produce either when he wants to. It is the Doctor's firm impression that he is a batsman.

***

The other three are new to me. I am told that E. G. Barnes is an excellent wicket-keeper, and that T. L. Rawsthorne is a medium to slow bowler who gets a lot of work on the ball. He is a very hard hitter. A. J. W. Evans is a good Bat I am told. I cannot remember if he came down with the last Shanghai XV., but he is a fine fly-half or centre three-quarters.

***

From Singapore I heart that Holmes-Brown and Grenier are both coming. They were here at the last triangular Tournament in 1920. Both are good bats while the former is a useful change bowler. Probably, however, their two best bats are Hussey, of whom I know nothing, and R. N. Hamilton. The latter has played for Winchester and Berkshire. He is a fine bat, a useful swerve bowler and a magnificent cover-point when he feels like it. I hope to publish more definite information later.

R. ABBIT.

LOCAL SPORT.

CHARITY FOOTBALL.

In the charity match in aid of the Flood Relief Fund to be played on the Club Ground, Happy Valley, to-morrow, kicking off at 5 p.m., the following players will represent the two teams:—

South China.—Lau Hing Cheung; Lai Yuk Tat, Chan So; Lam Yuk Ying, Leung Yuk Tong, Wong Sui Wa; Pang Kam Wing, Tsoi Ping Fan, Wong Pak Chung, Li Wai Tong and Chan Kwong Iu.

Club.—Rodger; Gerrard (Captain), Bishop; Muir, J. Stewart, Hill; W. Stewart, Forsyth, Howard, Evelyn and Key. Reserve: Buxton.

The Hon. Mr. Kotewall has kindly consented to kick off.

CRICKET.

VOLUNTEERS *v.* CHINESE RECREATION CLUB.

The following will represent the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps at Causeway Bay at 2.15 p.m. to-morrow in the first match of the season:—E. J. R. Mitchell (capt.), A. C. I. Bowker, G. R. More, H. E. Hollands, D. E. G. Nicholson, J. Finnie, W. J. Hope, H. M. Howell, G. R. Vallack, L. D. McNicoll, and C. S. Fitzroy Lloyd.

Bus will leave H.K.U.C. Pavilion at 1.50 p.m. sharp. This is the first time since the war that the Volunteers have been able to put a team in the field, and it is hoped that supporters from the Hongkong Volunteer Defence Corps will turn up in strong force.

HOCKEY.

The Practice Game of the Hongkong Hockey Club played on the Marine ground, Kowloon, on Wednesday evening was a fast, evenly-matched contest, the standard of play being exceptionally high having regard to the fact that for a number of those playing, it was the first game of the season. The Club has been strengthened by the addition of some promising new members, and although one or two of last season's members may be unable to turn out regularly, or at all, it is hoped that with the increase in playing membership the standard of the first Eleven may be maintained and second and third Elevens be put in the field as often as circumstances permit.

CANTON NEWS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

DR. SUN YAT SEN AND THE CUSTOMS.

After having failed practically in all his schemes to retain his position longer in Canton, Dr. Sun Yat Sen is contemplating to again resort to the Customs question, an issue he thinks he will which always command some popular support, when foreign aggression may be mentioned in the dispute. According to vernacular press reports, Dr. Sun Yat Sen, in view of the war against Peking, he will be justified in seizing all Peking government agencies within his jurisdiction, including the Canton and other Customs in South China. If he succeeds, he believes, he will regain no little prestige in South China and, incidentally, many hundred thousand dollars a month in revenue. Should he fail and have to escape Canton, he would then be able to announce to his follows that he has been driven off by the "imperialistic powers" supporting Peking. Dr. Sun appears to be certain that he will be interfered with by some foreign Powers, in case he tampers with the Customs administration.

THE NORTHERN EXPEDITION FIASCO.

The attempt of Dr. Sun Yat Sen to procure aid from Generals Chang Tso-lin of Mukden and Lu Yung-hsiang of Chekiang by declaring that he would undertake an expedition against Peking has failed it appears, to achieve the desired result, as the financial assistance promised him by the two Northern warlords has proved to be only as reliable as his own promise to return the arms to the Canton merchants. As only 2,300 mercenaries have actually followed him to Shiukwan, and as he has now no means to even feed this number, and in face of his being opposed by his one time subordinate, Brigadier Chao Sheng-liang of the Yunnanese Army regularly stationed there, who is preventing him and his follows from entering the City of Shiukwan, it has been reported that Dr. Sun will advance no further northward. Moreover, his further advance will be impossible, as some of the Northern troops belonging to General Wu Pei Fu, are now near Namyung, on the Kwangtung-Kangsi border. In view of this, Dr. Sun's recent order to the Hunanese mercenaries to continue to hold on at Tsengshen, an East River city in Kwangtung, instead of proceeding northwards, is significant.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

The much-talked about compromise between Dr. Sun Yat Sen and General Chen Chiung-ming in Kwangtung has so far not changed the local situation much. A conflict east of Canton between these two forces in the very near future is not expected. Chen's Hunanese General, Division Commander Hung Shao-lin, is concentrating, his men at Wa'chow, the stronghold of General Chen, but his next move has not been announced. In the meantime, the pro-Sun forces have withdrawn to Tsengshin, Shekling, and neighbouring towns.

Both the Yunnanese and the Cantonese troops of Dr. Sun are assembling in Canton City in large force, and it is feared that they are watching one another more than guarding the interest of their Generalissimo.

SUN YAT SEN AND THE BRITISH PREMIER.

A CABLE TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

SHAOKWAN, September 24th.

President Sun has to-day despatched the following telegram to Monsieur Motta, President of the Fifth Assembly of the League of Nations now in session at Geneva:—

"In view of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's disquisitions on the independence of Georgia and international peace and justice at recent sessions of the Assembly of the League of Nations, it may possibly interest the League to know that on September 1st I protested to Mr. MacDonald against the delivery to my Government of an ultimatum which threatened hostile British naval action in the event of my Government taking the necessary measures to suppress a rebellion at Canton instigated by imperialistic and reactionary interests. To this protest Mr. MacDonald has not replied.

"I understand his silence to mean that British policy in China will continue to express itself in acts of Imperialist intervention and in support of counter-revolutionary activities against the national movement which aims at the establishment of a strong and independent China.

"It is no wonder that after assisting rebels and reactionaries in Canton, Mr. MacDonald goes to Geneva to champion the cause of the counter-revolution in the Republic of Georgia in the guise of an 'honest broker' scenting Caucasian naphtha.

"SUN YAT SEN."

THE FLOODS IN KIANGSI.

LAND RECLAMATION PROJECT.

Mr. O. J. Todd, engineering representative of the China International Famine Relief Commission, has just returned to Peking from an investigation of the flooded areas around Nanchang in Kiangsi province. Mr. Todd spent about a week in this region and was accompanied throughout by missionaries thoroughly familiar with the country and representatives of the Provincial Committee of the Commission.

The flooding in Kiangsi Province, Mr. Todd reports, was due to breaks in and overtopping of the dykes. His trip extended along the Kan Kiang 220 *li* south of Nanchang, as far as the last bad break. As there is no regular upkeep bureau in the province, the dykes had been neglected and in places weakened by villages being built along the tops.

Mr. Todd recommended repairing the main dyke breaks for a distance of 200 *li* south of Nanchang, at an estimated cost of $40,000. Later the Committee may undertake widening and increasing the height of the dike for several hundred *li*—this work to be conducted over a period of two or three years.

Already the water in this region has run off. An amount of rice has been planted and will be harvested in due course.

DAMAGE TO DYKES.

The region to the north of Nanchang, in the Kan delta and around P'oyang Lake, was also inspected and found still partly under water. In places an autumn crop of rice is being planted, but generally through this region the yield promises to be small, as it was for the spring crop. A few vegetables will be grown during the winter.

Here there are many breaks in the dykes, and much damage was done by wave washing. A thorough investigation of the area to the south and east of P'oyang Lake later in the year is recommended in order to estimate the number of people who will then be in need of assistance. A programme of dyke reconstruction will probably be adopted to be carried out under the Kiangsi Committee, half the money to be raised by the landowners benefitted, the rest loaned by the Commission on the usual terms, the loan to be guaranteed by the local magistrates and prominent gentry.

It was proposed that the Nanchang Chamber of Commerce should ask the rice merchants to guarantee a price of four cents per catty for rice for the flood sufferers on reconstruction work, this rice to be distributed by the heads of the working gangs. The proposal met with much favourable comment from Chinese and foreigners alike, and it is thought likely that the rice merchants will agree to co-operate to this extent in aiding their suffering fellow provincials.

A RECLAMATION SCHEME.

On the basis of a survey of the P'oyang Lake region, a comprehensive reclamation scheme could be worked out that would do a great deal for the province permanently as well as keep the flood sufferers from starvation now. Mr. Todd estimated that there is an area of approximately 4,000,000 *mow* which is now cultivated at considerable hazard, which might be brought under permanent cultivation at a reasonable expenditure. It is largely rice land which would have a value of $40 to $80 per *mow* if reclaimed. Land here brings in an annual income as great as its own value. At an average of $50 per *mow*, land values in excess of $200,000,000 could be created by an expenditure of a mere fraction of that sum.

At the time of Mr. Todd's visit, the Tuchun of the province was away, but he and the members of the Kiangsi Committee of the Commission were entertained by the latter's secretary, Mr. Li, who has been acting as Civil Governor, who assured them of the Tuchun's approval in principle of any such scheme. The majority of the members of the Committee also approved of undertaking such a project. If preliminary negotiations are satisfactory, Mr. Todd will make another trip later to work out further details of the scheme. It is expected the work, if undertaken, will extend over four or five years.

HARBOUR OFFENCES.

MOTOR-BOATS WITH NO ENGINEERS.

In view of the statement in yesterday's *Daily Press* that there was no certified engineer on the motor-boat, *Moonraker No. 7*, when it collided with the steam launch, *Victoria*, resulting in Major Zanni being nearly drowned it is interesting to note that at yesterday's Marine Court five coxswains of motor-boats were charged for being under way without a certificated engineer on board.

The motor-boats concerned were *Ting Sang*, *Whampoa 1*, "*A*," *Tung Cheong*, *Moonraker No. 4*, and *Phoebus*. The coxswains in each case pleaded "Guilty."

The Marine Magistrate (Lieut.-Comdr G. F. Hole, R.N.) remarked that such cases were everlastingly recurring, adding that it was quite evident that the fine he had been inflicting was not sufficient to act as a deterrent. He would fore, double it. A fine of $10 was imposed in each case.

At the same Court, the coxswain of the steam launch *Kwong Chee* was fined $10 for being under way on Wednesday night without the regulation lights and the owners of two fishing junks and two trading junks were fined $10 each with similar offences.

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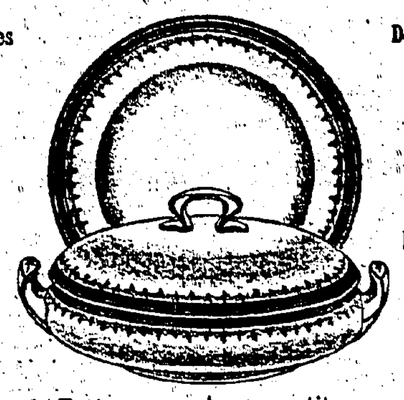

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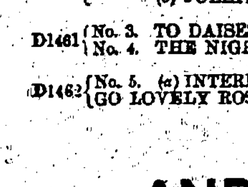

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES

Situate at TAI KOK TSUI in the Colony of Hongkong.

To be Sold by AUCTION, Subject to a Reserve Price on

WEDNESDAY, the 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1924, at 3.00 P.M.

In ONE LOT

BY MESSRS. LAMMERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers, In their Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.

The Properties consist of:—

ALL THOSE Pieces or Parcels of Ground situate at Taikoktsui and registered in the Land Office as Section A of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 891 together with the Messuages, Erections and Buildings thereon (if any).

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from—

MESSRS. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Buildings, Solicitors, or from

MESSRS. LAMMERT BROTHERS, Auctioneers.

[1294

BY ORDER OF THE ADMINISTRATRIX.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

Situate at and being No. 11, HART AVENUE, KOWLOON, in the Colony of Hongkong, To be Sold by Auction Without Reserve on

FRIDAY, the 26TH day of SEPTEMBER, 1924, at 3 P.M.

In ONE LOT

By Mr. A. G. DA ROCHA, Auctioneer, at his Auction Room at No. 2a, D'Aguilar Street.

The Property consists of:—

All that Piece or Parcel of Ground registered in the Land Office as Section D of Kowloon Inland Lot No. 573 together with the messuage and premises thereon known as No. 11, Hart Avenue.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained from

MESSRS. WILKINSON & GRIST, Solicitors, No. 9, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, or from

MR. A. G. DA ROCHA, The Auctioneer.

1261

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 29th day of September, 1924, at 3 P.M., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shamshuipo in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of HIS MAJESTY THE KING, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale.	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements. N.	E.	S.	W.	Contents in square feet.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
			feet.	feet.	feet.	feet.		$	$
3	New Kowloon Inland Lot No. 624.	Shamshuipo.	As per sale plan.				3,270	22	10,618

[1283

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

THE Club will be "AT HOME" on SATURDAY, the 27TH INSTANT, between 3 and 7 P.M.

S. E. GREEN, Hon. Secretary.

1291]

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

OWNERS are Reminded that Entries for the FIFTH EXTRA RACE MEETING Close on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27TH, 1924, at 12 o'CLOCK NOON. [1282

THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE REGISTER and TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 1ST to 7TH OCTOBER, 1924 (both days inclusive).

Warrants for the INTERIM DIVIDEND can be obtained at the Office of the Company, 2, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Hongkong, on or after the 8TH PROX.

By Order of the Board, R. M. DYER, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 15th September, 1924. [1253

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1923.

Revised by the Members.

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INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2, LOWER ALBERT ROAD, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, 4TH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1924, at Noon, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1924.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SEPTEMBER 27TH to OCTOBER 4TH, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order, M. MANUK, Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1924. [1274

NOTICE.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

CERTIFICATE No. 7128 for 25 Shares, £4 per Share Paid up, number 55126/55150 in this Society standing in the Name of ROBERT JOHN JACK SNEDDON, of Hongkong, has been Declared LOST, and if at the Expiration of One Month from the Date hereof the above Document be not forthcoming the said Certificate will be deemed Cancelled and of No Effect, and a NEW Certificate for the 25 Shares will be issued in its stead by the Society.

PAUL LAUDER, General Manager.

Hongkong, 8th September, 1924. [1235

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

TICKETS will be issued for ROUND TRIPS during the Months of JULY to OCTOBER, from HONGKONG to FOOCHOW (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return, Calling at SWATOW and AMOY on both the Upward and Downward Voyage, by the Company's New, Fast, Well-appointed Steamer "HAI-NING" at the Reduced Rate of $80, for the Round Voyage, including Meals while the Steamer is in Port.

These Special Tickets will be available for Return ONLY by this Steamer, either by the Voyage for which it is issued or by her following Sailing from Foochow. Duration of Stay at Foochow—48 hours.

The Trip occupies 8 to 9 days and the Steamer will Leave HONGKONG from the Company's Wharf at 5 p.m., Arriving at Daylight on her Return (Weather permitting).

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For further Particulars and Dates of Sailing, Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers, DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 17th June, 1924. [908

OFFICES TO LET.

2 GROUND FLOOR ROOMS Facing Harbour, Next Door to TELEGRAPH CO.'s BUILDING.

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TO LET.—One SINGLE ROOMED OFFICE on 1ST FLOOR, No. 14/16, PEDDER STREET.

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THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"SOUDAN"

Capt. G. G. RANDELL, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on or about WEDNESDAY, the 1st OCTOBER, 1924, at NOON, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables and Tea for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Bombay into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 5 P.M., the Day before Sailing. The contents and value of all packages must be declared.

For further particulars, apply to— MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1924. [1238

TO-DAY AT THE CORONET.

WALLACE REID in "WHAT'S YOUR HURRY?"

BEN TURPIN in "The Janitor."

TOPICAL BUDGET.

INTIMATIONS

You will arise refreshed, full of vigour and energy, if you make it a habit of taking

WATSON'S

EFFERVESCENT

LIVER SALT.

It acts gently on the liver, kidneys and bowels, and eliminates from the system all impurities. It relieves the congested condition arising from sedentary occupations, overwork, errors of diet, etc., etc.

Price $1.25 per bottle.

SOLE AGENTS:

A S WATSON & CO., LTD.,

The Hongkong Dispensary.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

BIRTHS.

BARNES.—At Stone Field, Blackheath, S.E.3, on August 12th, to HELEN (nee Stott), the wife of EDWARD C. BARNES, of Manila, P.I., a son.

HORNER.—At Shanghai, on September 17th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. HORNER, a daughter.

JACOBS.—At Shanghai, on September 19th, to Mr. and Mrs. E. JACOBS, a daughter.

RYTON.—At Worthing, Sussex, on Sept. 16th, to Mr. and Mrs. R. T. RYTON (Shanghai), a son.

DEATHS.

DA COSTA.—At Shanghai, on September 18, CANCIE THOME DA COSTA, aged 47 years.

LAVOREL.—At Annecy, France, on Sept. 14th, HENRI LAVOREL (Shanghai), aged 54 years. (By cable).

LOCKHART.—On August 12th, WILLIAM STRONACH LOCKHART, M.I.C.E., of 234, Lewisham High-road, eldest son of late Dr. LOCKHART, of China.

Hongkong Office: 1a, Chater Road.
London Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1924.

DR. SUN AND HIS "PROTEST."

THE protest" which Dr. SUN YAT SEN recently cabled to the British Prime Minister "against the delivery to my Government of an ultimatum which threatened hostile British naval action in the event of my Government taking the necessary measures to suppress a rebellion at Canton instigated by imperialistic and reactionary interests," has elicited no reply, and Dr. SUN YAT SEN is intensely annoyed at this apparent neglect to take him seriously. If Mr. MACDONALD is fully acquainted with the circumstances, we can quite understand a decision to ignore the communication, though we think it quite likely that some acknowledgment of the communication will be made in due course by mail. It is not a matter of such urgency as to require expenditure on cables. The "rebellion" at Canton has been a bloodless one, so far as the rebels are concerned, and there never was the slightest justification for SUN YAT SEN'S decision to bombard a defenceless city. It would have been, as the British Consul rightly described it, an act of barbarity. Moreover, such a bombardment as that contemplated by Dr. SUN YAT SEN could only have been carried out at grave risk to the lives and property of foreign subjects, and such counter-action as it was intimated the British Naval authorities would take in the circumstances was justifiable alike in the interests of common humanity and in protection of British interests. Mr. MACDONALD, whose political principles readily predispose him to sympathise with such aims as Dr. SUN YAT SEN professes, would, however, as the Head of the British Government feel perfectly sure that the circumstances in which this ultimatum was delivered could not possibly be explained in the terms in which Dr. SUN had misrepresented them. But we have no doubt that the Premier, who is also Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, cabled to the British Minister in China for full explanations, and is by this time fully aware that the statement of the case in Dr. SUN'S cable expresses the distorted views only of the little clique which shepherds and advises him and is in plain opposition to the opinions entertained by the general body of the Chinese people in Canton. Dr. SUN, in the cable he has sent to the President of the League of Nations on the subject, professes to believe that Mr. MACDONALD'S failure to cable a reply to his communication means "that British policy in China will continue to express itself in acts of Imperialistic intervention and in support of counter-revolutionary activities against the national movement which aims at the establishment of a strong and independent China." That this is deliberate misrepresentation to the point of making it extremely ridiculous must be obvious to any intelligent person, and the only reply that the British Premier could give that would be at all to the point would be to this effect. Perhaps common politeness would in the circumstances dictate the silence of which Dr. SUN complains. The British Government has no interests in Canton or in any other part of China that are reactionary or "imperialistic" in the sense that Dr. SUN uses that term. His Majesty's Government is quite an impartial spectator of the political strife in China; it is quite prepared to accept a Government of any political complexion that the Chinese establish with any semblance of control over the country. "The one thing it is definitely and directly concerned in is to see that the lives and property of its subjects in China are not imperilled by the operations of the warring factions. If there is "intervention" at all it is only likely to be in protection of those British interests, especially when they are jeopardised by such acts of "barbarity" as Dr. SUN YAT SEN threatened last month, namely, to bombard a defenceless people dwelling in that section of the Chinese city lying in just a position to the Shameen. The British Government, or any other humane Government concerned could have nothing but approval for the measures taken by the British local authorities to prevent it. We shall be interested to see the sort of reply Dr. SUN receives to the cable he has sent to the President of the League of Nations on the subject. Intelligent circles abroad may be fooled for a time by such lucubrations as Dr. SUN sends over the wires; but the statesmen of the world by this time know sufficient about Dr. SUN and his "national movement" to be able to take both at their proper worth.

General Li Fook-lum has assumed office as Mayor of Canton.

Five microscopes have been stolen from the School of Physiology at the Hongkong University.

For stealing clothing from the s.s. *Tung On*, two Chinese were sentenced to four weeks' hard labour by Mr. R. E. Lindsell yesterday.

The body of a young Chinese, apparently destitute, was found on Wednesday, hanging by a rope from a gate at the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's premises at West Point.

The steel drums seized on board the s.s. *West Carmona*, by Sergt. Dorling, have been found to contain 200 Smith and Wesson revolvers, 20 Thompson machine guns and 30,000 rounds of ammunition.

Telegrams to North China are now subject to censorship at the North China Stations, and are accepted at the senders' risk only. They are however subject to no restrictions as regards the use of code.

A fine of $4, or 7 days' hard labour in default, was imposed by Mr. E. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, on an amah who had slept without permission in Mr. C. A. Burford's house at Cox's Path.

Lau Pui, a building contractor, was yesterday fined $200 by Mr. S. W. Hamilton at the Kowloon Magistracy, for offences against the building laws. It was stated that he was fined $50 last month on a similar charge.

On the arrival of the s.s. *Tjisondari* in Hongkong from Sourabaya her master notified the Harbour Office that during the voyage two deck passengers died from natural causes, another passenger jumped overboard and was drowned.

Lo Hok Po, a Chinese schoolmaster, reports that on Wednesday night, six men, one of whom was armed with a revolver and another with a dagger, entered his house at 99 High Street, and stole money and clothing to the value of $55.

For riding on a tram without paying his fare on Wednesday a Chinese was fined $10 by Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday. On a further charge of assaulting the conductor, the man was ordered to pay a similar amount.

An Aberdeen boatwoman, who was stabbed on Wednesday during an armed robbery, died in the Government Civil Hospital yesterday morning. A man has been arrested in connection with the affair, during which, it is alleged, the woman's son was thrown into the water and no trace of him has since been discovered.

The Pope has sent to the Apostolic Delegate in China a considerable sum for the relief of those affected by the recent floods. His Holiness has sent a similar sum, together about 1,500,000 lire (approximately £15,000), to the Apostolic Delegate in Japan as a contribution towards the rebuilding of the Jesuit Library which was destroyed by fire.

The death took place at Wimbledon, on August 23th, of Mr. H. M. Hillier, formerly of the Chinese Maritime Customs, at the age of 73 years. Mr. Hillier was one of three brothers who each in different ways did good work in China. He was known as "Customs" Hillier, as Sir Walter Hillier was known as "Consular" Hillier, and Mr. Guy Hillier, whose death took place a few months ago, was known as "Bank" Hillier. Mr. H. M. Hillier was an old member of the Foreign Staff of the Chinese Maritime Customs and passed through the various grades to Commissioner, which post he held for many years. He was first appointed to the Service in August, 1872, and became a Commissioner in April, 1896. He retired in September, 1913, after having served in many ports. In 1909 he held the post of Chief Secretary on the Staff of the Inspectorate-General of Customs, Peking.

SALE OF PROPERTY.

PEEL STREET HOUSES GO CHEAPLY.

Five three-storied houses, situated on the corner of Peel Street and covering an area of 2,496 square feet, were sold by auction at Messrs. Lammert Bros.' auction rooms yesterday afternoon for $77,000. The figure works out at $15,400 per house, or nearly $31 per square foot. This is considered very cheap as the property possesses a very fine frontage.

The sale was not well attended and the bidding was not at all brisk. After explaining the conditions of sale, which showed that the property was being sold by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Lammert opened the sale at $75,000 and the price rose slowly, principally by $100 bids, to $77,000, the purchaser being Mr. Yu Cheuk Sing, merchant, of No. 68, Bonham Strand East.

MAJOR ZANNI STILL HERE.

ANXIOUS TO CONTINUE FLIGHT.

QUITE RECOVERED FROM EFFECTS OF HIS IMMERSION.

Major Zanni, the Argentine aviator, who with his mechanic Beltrame, is attempting a flight round the world, is still held up in Hongkong, waiting for instructions from Shanghai.

A *Daily Press* representative found him yesterday apparently entirely recovered from the effects of his alarming immersion in the harbour the day before, when it was only by great good fortune that the gallant airman did not lose his life.

In describing the occurrence to our representative, Major Zanni made no attempt to minimise its gravity. He fully realized, he said, what a providential escape he had had.

"I do not think that anybody on board the Government launch realized that I had been thrown into the water," he explained, "for when I rose to the surface, the vessel was, as far as I could judge, about 150 metres away. I shouted, of course, as I am unable to swim, but I was very exhausted, and was almost giving up hope, when I was pulled by a Chinese into his little sampan."

The aviator confessed to a certain degree of annoyance at his enforced stay in the Colony, due to his not having received from the Argentine Consul at Shanghai, instructions that permission has been obtained for him to land there.

"My plans are all in the air," he said. "It is most important that I should touch at Shanghai, not only because spare parts and other necessaries are awaiting me there, but because it is in reality the only suitable stopping place between here and Japan. My machine will not carry enough petrol for a direct flight from Hongkong to that country.

"I have hope that I may receive news enabling me to leave to-morrow (Friday), but that is all that it amounts to. I have no definite knowledge at all when I shall be able to continue my journey. My machine is in perfect order.

"I have been warned," added Major Zanni, "that I might possibly be fired upon in ignorance by one or more of the contesting factions, but it is not that consideration that worries me so much as the possibility of having my hydroplane commandeered from me on landing.

"If that happened I should be in a fix indeed."

Major Zanni is therefore still the guest of the Mexican Consul at Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon, trying to assimilate the virtues of the Irish saying which advises: "If ye can't be aisy, be as aisy as ye can."

CONFUCIUS.

LOCAL CELEBRATIONS.

Yesterday was Confucius Day in China and throughout the length and breadth of the country the anniversary of the birth of the great Chinese sage was celebrated. In Hongkong the day was observed by most Chinese as a holiday and it is estimated that more than 50 per cent. of the Chinese shops and business houses were closed for the day whilst practically all buildings occupied by Chinese in the main thoroughfare were decorated with bunting and flags, amongst which the Chinese five-bar flag predominated. Ferries, trams and busses were crowded by Chinese, sight seeing or visiting friends.

The local Confucian Society held a mass meeting at the Tai Ping Theatre in the morning where a number of speeches were delivered by officials of the Society. About 4,000 people were present. The stage of the Theatre was converted into an altar with a portrait of Confucius forming the central figure. Mr. Po Pokwai (Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce), as President of the Confucian Society, presided over the meeting and he was assisted by the Vice-President, Mr. Young Hee. One of the features of the ceremony was the reading of an illuminated address, praising the works of Confucius, after which the vast assembly bowed nine times before the sage's portrait.

At the Queen's Theatre a picture entertainment was given by the Saiyingpun School Confucian Society. The theatre was packed with school children. Mr. A. Morris, headmaster of the School, addressed the gathering and afterwards a modern Chinese film was displayed. Later the theatre was used for the Tsang Foo School celebrations when further speeches in honour of the sage were made to a gathering largely composed of young ladies.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HOME TRADE UNIONISTS.

VISIT TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, September 24th.

The new general council of the Trade Union congress at the first meeting in London decided to appoint a special commission to visit Russia to investigate the industrial, social and political conditions. This includes Messrs. Herbert Smith (President of the Miners' Federation), John Bromley (Locomotive Union) and Purcell and Ben Tillett (M.P's.).

THE WORLD'S SPORT.

HOME FOOTBALL.

LONDON, September 25th.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

St. Johnstones, 4; Lanark, 0.

VISITORS BEAT IRELAND.

South Africans, 2; Ireland, 1.

The match was played at Belfast.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

A COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT.

LONDON, September 24th

A representative and influential deputation of Lancashire cotton interests waited on the Premier in connection with the negotiation of an Anglo-German commercial treaty, and demanding that Britain obtain equal treatment with other nations in the German markets. Several spokesmen singled out the advantages already conferred on France, notably Alsace, whose exports to Germany are not taxed.

The Premier promised that the industry would be kept informed and be consulted in the course of the negotiations.

NO COMMON BASIS OF AGREEMENT.

Reuter learns that the negotiations which have been proceeding between British and German officials for the past three days with a view to drafting a commercial agreement, have broken down in consequence of the inability of the negotiators to discover a common basis of agreement. Strict secrecy is maintained on both sides, but there is reason for stating that the breakdown is mainly due to a German refusal to make concessions respecting taxation of British goods exported to Germany, which will be subjected to practically prohibitive duties under the new German tariff now in course of preparation. The British negotiator, Mr. Fountain, returns to London to-morrow. Lord D'Abernon also goes home to-morrow, after seeing Herr Etresemann.

THE DUTCH ARMY.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

LONDON, September 24th.

In view of the persistence of sensational reports of a mutiny among the Dutch troops engaged in autumn exercises in South Holland, an Amsterdam message states that it does not appear that anything of importance occurred. There were some cases of drunkenness, also of discontent owing of inadequate camping arrangements, many men suffering from rain pouring into their tents, but as the result of complaints the men have been quartered in houses. There was no mutiny.

There was some friction at Ede camp, in Gelderland, as a reprisal for the military police, it is alleged, arresting men in highhanded fashion for trifling deficiences of dress, etc. The men beat a military policeman, and smashed up *the furniture in a police hutment.* A couple of ringleaders were arrested and order was restored. The military police have been reprimanded.

MORE VEGETABLES.

COVENT GARDEN STRIKE ENDED.

LONDON, September 24th.

The executive of the Transport Workers' Union has decided not to extend the Covent Garden strike.

It has instructed the strickers to resume work forthwith.

BULGARIAN KING NOT ASSASSINATED.

"ALIVE AND WELL."

LONDON, September 24th.

The Bulgarian Legation here and at other capitals deny the truth of the report that King Boris has been assassinated.

He is stated to be alive and well, and living at Varna.

THE LEAGUE.

GERMAN QUERIES.

BERLIN, September 24th.

The Foreign Office is drawing up memorandum in which Germany's wishes that conditions for entry into the League will be laid down. The memorandum will ask whether a permanent seat on the Council will be guaranteed, and will expressly declare that entry in nowise denotes re-affirmation of obligations undertaken by becoming a member, especially the question of transportation of foreign troops through Germany for assistance to a neighbouring state attacked by a third nation. Germany argues that such transportation would involve a breach of neutrality, especially towards Russia, and might lead to the latter retaliating against defenceless Germany. The memorandum will also deal with the Ruhr occupation and the colonial mandates.

INDIA AND LANCS.

COTTON EXCISE DUTY MAY BE REPEALED.

SIMLA, September 24th.

The Legislative Assembly, after a long discussion, accepting without division a resolution in favour of the abolition of the cotton excise. The Indian members argued that the duty was vicious and was imposed by the influence of Lancashire.

Sir Charles Innes in a powerful speech gave striking figures proving the prosperity of the cotton industry, and maintained that no case had been proved for protection. He held that the abolition of the duty would place 1½ crores of rupees in the pockets of the millowners, and it would cause a loss to the Government if the duty were removed. He reserved the right to refer to the Tariff Board the question of whether, in the interest of the consumer, the import duty on piece goods should be lowered.

THE SOVIET.

ROPING IN THE OTHERS.

MOSCOW, September 24th.

An official news agency publishes particulars of a scheme of readjustment of the frontiers of Turkestan, Bokhara and Kharasm, in accord with the real distribution of nationalities. The territories will be formed into two republics, Turkmenistan and Usbekistan, as members of the Soviet republics. It is declared that the scheme is very popular with the Soviet Central Asian nationalities. The message adds, that the Kurultai congress at Bokhara has decided to become a member of the Soviet, and has approved the proposed redemarcation, whereby Usbeks inhabiting Bokhara will be merged into the newly-constituted Uzbekistan, tur Turcomans into Tukmenistan.

TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

A SPANISH ADVANCE.

MADRID, September 24th.

Official despatches from Morocco show that the Spanish advance, with the object of relieving Sheshuan where the Spanish garrison of 3,000 is invested, has begun. General Primo De Rivera has re-organised the expeditionary force of 40,000 men, which recently has been reinforced by an army of 80,000 already in Morocco. Aeroplanes are preceding the troops distributing manifestoes threatening that the rebels will be severely punished and promising that the loyal tribes will be rewarded.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SIR ROBERT HO TUNG.

COMING BACK.

LONDON, September 24th.

Sir Robert Ho Tung has been presented with an address and a massive silver loving cup by the Hongkong section of the Wembley Exhibition in appreciation of his invaluable services to the Chinese exhibitors. Many speeches were made in Chinese, and there was much enthusiasm.

Sir Robert Ho Tung will leave London on September 25th for China *vid* the Continent, earlier than originally arranged, partly owing to the political atmosphere in China due to the civil war. His son, Edward Ho Tung, does not accompany him, being still at Warsaw attending the World's Students' Conference.

THE CIVIL WAR IN CHINA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOMBING STUNTS.

TIENTSIN, September 25th.

Lanhsien was bombarded by Chang Tso Lin's troops yesterday and attempt to blow up the Lan river bridge but failed. Shanhaikwan experienced the usual daily bombing of 50 lb. missiles.

LESSON ON BOMB DROPPING

PEKING, September 25th.

The first meeting of the Diplomatic Body did not include M. Karakhan. The following memorandum was sent to the Waichiaopu and Chang Tso Lin this afternoon by Oudendijk. "The outbreak of hostilities in China makes it probable that the commanders of the various military forces will make extensive use of aircraft in the conduct of campaigns. The heads of the legations in Peking, although resolved not to interfere in any way in this regrettable conflict. Nevertheless, they deem it necessary to point out to your Excellency that they view with the gravest concern the use of this weapon.

ACCURACY.

Dropping bombs from aeroplanes on undefended towns is not only in act of wanton destruction but a crime against the peaceful population. It is a well known fact that accuracy in dropping bombs its practically unattainable, and that any attempt to hit a given building must inevitably involve the greatest risk for all buildings and residents in the immediate neighbourhood of the objective.

In the city of Peking are not only situated the Legations of friendly powers but its walls are enclose by numerous palaces and temples and other historical buildings, which are rightly considered monuments of great value in the history of the civilisation of mankind. Dropping bombs from aeroplanes on towns and villages can have no possible military value but can only cause untold misery and suffering to numbers of inogensive non-combattants and cause destruction to priceless monuments. Moreover, the lives and properties of foreign nationals who are taking no part whatsoever in the actual conflict, and intend to maintain to an absolute neutral attitude, this domestic quarrel can be put to a grave constant danger.

For these reasons the heads of the Legations feel it their duty to make this appeal. They trust that no air attacks will be made endangering the lives of their nationals. Should, however, foreign lives be lost or property destroyed, as a result of attack by aeroplanes on the capital or any Treaty Port, they would feel obliged to hold the authority who ordered the attack strictly responsible for it.

HOW CHEKIANG WENT OVER.

PROVINCE CONSIDERS ITSELF WHOLLY OUT OF WAR.

The *coup d'etat* in Chekiang, says the *N.C. Daily News*, was the result of negotiations on the Fukien border, according to a statement made by a prominent member of the Chekiang gentry. The immediate agent in organizing the treachery was a cavalry officer who had been a class-mate of General Sun Chuan Fang, the Tuli of Fukien, and who would not fight against him. The Chekiang troops then accepted a defeat after a sham battle and retired, finally turning altogether and marching towards Hangchow. General Chang, Civil Governor of Chekiang, under whose personal supervision were the 1st and 2nd Division was in Hangchow and not at the front. Being responsible for the conduct of his troops, he immediately resigned, although his resignation has not been accepted. It is not proved that he was in any way personally implicated in the treachery.

The report that Hsia Chao Chief of the Chekiang Constabulary, had assumed the position of Acting Civil Governor, is not technically correct. Marshal Lu and Civil Governor Chang having vacated their posts, he took charge of the situation, "opening and closing letters," as the Chinese express it. The question as to who is to assume charge of Chekiang affairs as bby no means settled, many important persons aspiring to both the Tuchunate and the Civil Governorship.

WAR OVER—FOR CHEKIANG.

The attitude of the Chekiang people was clearly stated by this same Chekiang speaker. The war is over, so far as Chekiang is concerned. Chekiang never wanted war and never made war. Kiangsu, Fukien and Anhui, assisted by all the forces of the Peking Government made war on Chekiang. The object of Peking was to dispossess Lu Yung Hsiang. They have succeeded in their object. The Chekiang people cannot understand why any further attacks should be made on their province. If Marshal Chi continues his attacks on Chekiang, it means that he is not quarrelling with Lu Yung Hsiang but with Chekiang people, which would be most unjust.

Marshal Lu, our informant pointed out, has taken up his position in Lunghua. That is not Chekiang territory. That was never claimed by Chekiang as her territory. When the Defence Commissionership was established at Shanghai, a district was given to the Defence Commissioner, which in time became independent of both Kiangsu and Chekiang. It so happens that the present Defence Commissioner is the intimate friend and the partner-in-arms of Marshal Lu. That is a personal matter, between them. From Sungkiang to Nanziang is not a sufficient territory for Marshal Lu to assume to govern. Marshal Lu must therefore regard himself as the guest of General Ho Feng Lin and the war becomes one between Che Haich Yuan and Ho Feng Lin.

It is not to be presumed that the Chekiang people are unfriendly to Marshal Lu. They have a high regard for him and would have supported him to the end. But the treachery of the troops on the Fukient border resulted in bringing the invading armies on Chekiang soil. Marshal Lu had promised that that would not happen and he has eliminated himself to keep his promise.

REFUGEES POURING INTO SHANGHAI.

Refugees, panic-stricken by Marshal Lu Yung Hsiang's retirement from Hangchow and anticipating the renewed Kiangsu attack, were pouring into the Settlement last Friday upon all roads from west and north. Special traffic officers, stationed at all approaches, met them and all suspicious-looking baggage was inspected.

For the first time in 10 days the road to Liuho showed signs of activity and rieshas travelled a greater portion of the distance, some of them coming into Shanghai laden with villagers and baggage, while others, empty, returned for further loads. Streams of peasants on foot, men, women and children from beyond Lotien, lined the paths, though the farmers between Shanghai and Lotien continued picking the cotton and other crops. Motor-trucks filled with the more prosperous, hurried by the others, while another car, bearing the American flag, filled with women and children outdistanced them all in their flight for safety. Others which carried a white cross on a blue field, were engaged in like work.

WOUNDED IN SHANGHAI HOSPITALS.

It was officially stated by Red Cross officials that the number of wounded in the Shanghai hospitals and those in Nantao, altogether nine, amount now to a total of 1,000 men, while at Woosung in the special military hospital and the extra one in the school near by, nearly 700 men are undergoing treatment. Thirty more arrived at Shanghai North Station and were taken to Woosung direct, while from the Liuho front occasional wounded men filtered through.

THE BURNING OF LIUHO.

Wounded soldiers who came through with the refugees, says the *N.C. Daily News*, stated that Liuho was in flames and the better portion of it burned to the ground, and that although the Chapei fire brigade hastened to the village they were unable to do much to stop the flames. The fire had burned from midnight onward and on Friday afternoon the town was all but in ruins.

The flames are said to have been started by incendiary bombs fired by the naval vessels lying in the Yangtsze River, several miles from the city. Eight ships of various sizes composed the fleet and these manœuvring as they do, approach their objective in pairs, fire their rounds and then veer off, while the next approach. This report conflicts with that of the day previous, when it was thought that but two ships were engaged. Yet another report says that the Kiangsu and the Independent navies have come to terms to do no more firing.

While the flames occupied the attention of the coolies and the few non-combatants yet remaining in Liuho, the army under command of Colonel Chang, who personally directed operations at the immediate front, were busily engaged in repulsing the Kiangsu attack. With the village well ablaze the naval detachment began to fire off their heavier guns and the report heard in Shanghai led military men to observe that they were either six inch or 4.7, either of which could be heard with favourable weather conditions (as they were) in Shanghai. Infantry and machine-gun attacks continued throughout the night and the night's fighting was probably heavier than any since Colonel Chang's men retook the town from Kiangsu about 10 days ago.

GUNS HEARD IN SETTLEMENT.

At intervals all day the big guns could be heard easily in the Settlement. The noise died away about 4 p.m. but was heard again after nightfall.

PORTUGUESE CRUISER'S ARRIVAL AT SHANGHAI.

A DETACHMENT LANDED.

A detachment from the Portuguese gunboat *Patria*, which arrived a few days ago, landed on the 19th inst. to participate in the general scheme of defence of the Settlement.

The detachment is at present quartered at the Club Lusitano, where the sailors have received a warm welcome from the Portuguese community.

It is understood that the gunboat's arrival was in response to a wire to the Macao authorities from Mr. Casanova, the Portuguese Consul-General, to send a man-of-war to Shanghai.

MARSHAL LU INTERVIEWED.

DETERMINED TO "FIGHT ON."

Marshal Lu Yung Hsiang, the Governor of Chekiang province was interviewed at his headquarters "south of Shanghai," last week by Mr. O& M. Green, editor of the *N.C. Daily News*. Mr. Green writes:—

To use a rather overworked but in this case quite appropriate phrase, Marshal Lu has a charming personality. Tall and broad, he has the easy, unrivalled courtesy of the ideal Chinese gentleman—whose dress, and not a uniform, he was wearing. His eyes are bright and twinkling and his whole expression denotes kindliness and humanity.

Of the reason why he had had to leave Hangchow he would not talk much. He admitted that it was principally due to Chekiang provincial troops having split with his own Shantung troops and therefore he had decided to leave Chekiang people to manage Chekiang affairs. Incidentally he said that General Sun Chuan Fang, the Fukienese invader, was still some hundreds of miles from Hangchow.

"What I may do in another day or two," said Marshal Lu as interpreted, "it is impossible to say. For the moment I have come here because it is the best place from which to direct the war."

"Then your Excellency means to fight on?"

"Most assuredly," was the emphatic answer.

THE LOYAL TROOPS.

I asked what Marshal Lu would now consider his front, would it be from Sungkiang to Liuho? He said that that definition would serve roughly, but that Sunkiang must be regarded more or less as a convenient expression. He went on to say that the troops on the Ihsing front west of the Taihu were entirely loyal to him, he had heard from them the day before. When I mentioned the mentioned the Chinese Press report that this army had thrown in its lot with the 1st and 2nd Divisions who ought to have marched against Sun Chuan Fang, both the Marshal and his secretary laughed unaffectedly. The General on the Lake front was wholly loyal to him; there were Shantung troops there and no fear of the army turning over.

Returning to the question of the Shan

Returning to the question of the Shanghai district, Marshal Lu said that he had two divisions and two brigades here, say in all 35,000 men, mostly of Shantung, his own province. He could absolutely rely on them, they were well equipped and would go on fighting, as he again said he meant to do.

I hazarded a question as to what would be the end, whether he won, or Marshal Che of Nanking. But on this question he was evasive.

Marshal Lu said he did not think the revolt of Chekiang would make any great difference to Marshal Chang Tso Lin, that the latter was very strong and always wholly independent of Peking, whose "illegal government" he had never recognized. But he added, in answer to a question, that he had not heard recently from Marshal Chang.

NO TALK OF NEGOTIATION.

I asked him whether he had received any proposals for negotiation from Marshal Chi but he said there had been none.

Not from this quiet house, but from many parts of Shanghai the muttering of the guns would have been disinctly heard and the smoke of Liuho could be seen over the horizon. These are certainly no omens of negotiation. But Marshol Lu bears his troubles so that one would almost say he had none. Before these lines are in print, his policy may have changed and even, perhaps, there may be another hasty removal. But his last wards were full of confidence. The war with Marshal Chi must be fought out.

CHANG TSO LIN'S IDEA OF A GOVERNMENT.

TUAN CHI JUI AS NEXT PRESIDENT.

WU PEI FU MUST DISAPPEAR.

PEKING, September 20th.

Marshal Chang Tso Lin, in discussing the situation with foreigners in Mukden recently, has shown an engaging frankness. Making no secret of his intention to bring about great changes in China, he asserts that President Tsao is a failure and must be replaced. He has, however, selected one of the ablest men in China as the next President. His choice has fallen on Marshal Tuan Chi Jui, whom he describes as a man equally trusted in the North and the South. The only thing Marshal Chang considers necessary for the fulfilment of his plans is the elimination of Marshal Wu Pei Fu, after which the other Chihli leaders are to fade from the political horizon, while Marshal Chang from Mukden will keep a benevoleit eye on the capital to guard against political intrigues which might lead to fresh groupings.

(Continued on next Column.)

ARMS FOR CHINA.

ARE THE COLOMBO CUSTOMS BEING BLUFFED?

As has been previously pointed out in connection with the traffic in arms and ammunition to China, says the *Times of Ceylon* of September 3rd, many vessels which have been searched at Colombo without results have on their arrival further East been found to be carrying large quantities of contraband. The frequency with which this is occurring makes it apparent that the search at Colombo is not as thorough as could be desired, and the question arises whether the Colombo authorities are not being bluffed.

For various reasons, contraband runners find it convenient to describe their illicit arms and ammunition as "machinery parts," as in this way the weights and dimensions of the cases are made to tally. It is alleged that on several occasions when the Colombo authorities have wished to examine packages containing "machinery," skippers of vessels have contended that to get at the packages would mean the unloading of some thousands of tons of cargo. The captain of one German vessel on which a fruitless casual search was made a week or two ago put it to the Customs authorities in this way: "I'm due to sail at one o'clock to-day. If you want to get at those packages, I shall not be able to sail until to-morrow. It you find nothing, and I don't sail, I'll sue you for demurrage." When met in this way, the Colombo Customs, it is alleged, are not prepared to take any risks, and prefer to allow vessels to proceed rather than make the search necessary to confirm their suspicions.

At Singapore, where the police conduct the search for contraband, the bluff does not work, and more than one of the discoveries in the port further East have been made after turning out practically the whole of the cargo.

As to what has happened there when no arms or ammunition have been found, we have no information.

UNKNOWN RACE DISCOVERED.

The London *Daily Graphic* tells a remarkable story of the discovery by a British explorer of an unknown race, so primitive in culture as to be ignorant even of stone implements. The "find" was made by Mr. F. A. Mitchell-Hodges, whose life has been devoted to exploration in the Spanish Main. The circumstances were quite accidental. While on an expedition to Panama a chief of the San Blas Indians told him of a people living further inland who were dying off in vast numbers. With a party of guides the explorer penetrated to the heart of the region lying between the Canal and the South American continent. After days of wandering through dense forests, he was finally led to his destination through a great mountain gully, emerging on to the citadel of the town from a tunnel out of the ground. The people he found were distinctly Mongolian in type, and were rigidly moral. Not one of them was more than 4½ feet in height. Mr. Mitchell-Hodges made a large collection, illustrating the life and habits of the Chucunnque, the name now given to the race, and presented it to the British Museum.

A DRAMATIC SCENE.

Unfortunately, no photographers were present at the conclusion of the initialling of the agreements annexed to the protocol. The Prime Minister (Mr. Ramsay MacDonald), in the course of handshakes with everybody prior to leaving for Scotland, gripped the hand of the German Chancellor, and led him to the French Prime Minister (M. Herriot). He silently lifted the latter's right hand, linked it with Dr. Marx's, and then stepped back, smiling genially, while the Frenchman and the German shook hands.

The Fengtien military operations are to be taken with a view to inviting attack by the Chihli forces outside the wall, but if the latter fail to be enticed there the Fengtien army will march to Changtehfu if necessary and await the enemy, who will be heavily defeated. Meanwhile a bolding force is to be stringly entrenched outside the wall near Shanhaikwan.

Marshal Chang does not state whether Marshal Wu Pei Fu is likely to offer any formidable obstacles. Apparently the defeat in the field is to account for Marshal Wu Pei Fu once and for all.

The statements, which have been given to more than one foreign official, lately, fully accord with propaganda being circulated in Peking by Anfuite agents. Chinese militarists, however, are inclined to doubt the accuracy of Marshal Chang's statements regarding his military operations, mainly on the ground that he could not expect the Government forces to risk a general engagement far from their base. There have been several discussions on this point in Peking lately, and General Feng Fu Hsiang's advice to await the enemy near Peking has led to misleading reports as to his loyalty, of which there seems to be no reasonable doubt.

TROOPS AT PEITAIHO.

A correspondent writing from Peitaiho says:—

Vast numbers of troops are being pushed through. It is said authoritatively that 26 troop trains passed through in 24 hours—that is "some doing." 50,000 of Wu Pei Fu's troops are *en route* for this place and the neighbour hood. They are debouching from the railway at all kinds of intermediate place and disappearing into the mountains to hold all the passes and thus prevent Chang Tso Lin getting through. Chang has stopped all rail traffic through from the Wall northwards by tearing up the line but he has not destroyed any bridges. The repairs can be quickly fixed so that if he is victorious he will have a through run to Peking.

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.....

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BOBBED HAIR.

THE FOLLY OF DENOUNCING IT.

The agitation against bobbed hair is becoming world-wide, and must be causing great indignation in the ranks of modern girlhood, writes John Blunt in the *Daily Mail*.

Ten nurses, it appears, have been suspended from Grant Hospital, Columbus, U.S.A., until their hair grows again, and 300 women hairdressers in Tokyo, Japan, are conferring at a shrine and invoking the aid of the gods to turn women from the dreadful practice of "bobbing."

I feel that I can understand the motive of the Japanese hairdressers, for once a woman's hair is bobbed, what need has she of constant costly coiffures! But I am at a loss to account for the action of the superintendent of Grant Hospital, unless, indeed, it be that the "bobbing," so enhanced the looks of the nurses that the temperature of the patients went up, alarmingly.

But I dare say, after all, that what really upsets some people against bobbed hair is that conservative streak in many of us which detests innovation. Women have grown their hair long for so many generations that the world in general has come to regard long hair as their fitting adornment and to see in any deviation from the rule a sort of brazen boldness which must be stamped out.

THE LONG-HAIRED YOUTH.

I can understand, I believe, what women feel about women in this respect—for most men are indulgent so long as it suits the woman—because when I see a long-haired youth I have an almost irresistable inclination to give him a kick. I know that long hair may be an expression of his sensitive soul or of his revolt against social injustice or of his tendency to write poems, but I feel brutally uninterested in anything about him save that he possesses long hair which ought to be cut short.

My conservative streak demands that men should cut their hair short, and women's conservative streak demands that women should grow their hair long. There does not seem to be very much justice about it: if a girl looks pretty with bobbed hair I prefer her so, and, in the same way, I belive that many long-haired youths are considered darlings by romantic maidens.

The only thing that really alters the fashion of the moment is the fashion of the next moment. To fulminate against bobbed hair will delight its devotees, who are usually young women of spirit. Moreover, I don't want to fulminate against it because, in my humble opinion, it suits some girls admirably. But that, again, won't make it stay a day longer than the fashion demands.

ON THE WANE.

Already indeed, it seems to be on the wane, and, as fashions of this type run through the world like wild fire, I don't think they need be so strict in Columbus or so distressed in Tokyo. Give things a little time and we shall see long hair again.

This sounds philosophic, but I'm ashamed to say that I don't want to give the long-haired youths any time at all. I want to hurry them all off to a barber. That, I presume, is the prejudice of man against man, and so I fear that my advice to women to keep calm will be of little avail.

And yet I known it is wise because the one sure way of keeping a craze alive is to denounce it. Then you merely arouse stubborn opposition, and everything is thrown off its balance and natural laws take longer to work. Ignore what you don't like about the fashions: beware how you draw indignant attention to them. Is not that a sound piece of wisdom?

THE BRITISH POTTER.

Pottery and the art of the potter may have lost a great deal of their romance in these days of matches . . . when the tapering fingers of the bent old potter no longer mould the clay on a primitive wheel.

But pottery and the art of the potter have not lost their profit. The pottery section at Wembley, truly a span of tremendous beauty in an already beautiful Palace of Industry, proves to the world that the United Kingdom can still turn out plates and jars as fine and frail and beautiful as the flowers and fruit which inspire most of their designs.

Such old names as Wedgwood, Doulton and Moorcroft appears here upon specimens over which Queens and Princesses have pondered affectionately in their journeys around the Exhibition.

During the week, a merchant went to one of the Exhibitors and placed an order for 10,000 dozen of one special exhibit, and one Spanish buyer who visited the section registered orders for $1,000 worth of pottery, and is now making a special tour of the potteries of the country . . . encouraged to do so by the exhibits he saw in "The Empire Shop Window." These two little incidents, picked up casually in passing, show how definitely the exhibitors are benefiting from the trouble they have taken to perfect their stalls in the Wembley commercial pageant.

LORD WILLIAM CECIL MARRIED.

Lord William Cecil, son of the third Marquis of Exeter, was married on August 14th, at the Kensington Registrar's office, Marloes Road, South Kensington, to Mrs. Violet Maud Cellyer, of Craven Road, Lancaster Gate. Only the members of the family and a few friends knew of the event, and, including the bride and bridegroom, only nine persons were present.

Lord William Cecil is 69 years of age, and lives at Onslow House. The bride is 45 years of age, and is the daughter of Mr. Percy Freer, and was formerly the wife of Mr. Herbert Oswald Collyer.

WEATHER REPORT

September 25th at 17.15.—Pressure has decreased moderately over N. Japan and the Bonin Islands. It has decreased slightly at the majority of other reporting stations.

The anticyclone remains central between Shanghai and Japan, but has weakened slightly.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Sept. 25th, 0.36 inch. Total since January 1st, 87.86 inches, against an average of 74.33 inches.

The forcast for the 24 hours ending at 18 hours, Sept. 26th is as follows:—

District	Forecast
Formosa Channel	...N.E. winds, fresh.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	E. winds, fresh to moderate; fair.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocks	do.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	do.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, September 25th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 8 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer ...	29.91	29.94	29.90
Temperature ...	83	76	82
Humidity ...	62	90	71
Wind Direction...	E	E	E
,, Force ...	5	4	4
Weather	b	op	c
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.36

Highest open-air Temperature on 24th ... 84
Lowest open-air Temperature on 25th ... 76

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From Sept. 26th to Oct. 2nd, 1924.

Days of Week.	Days of Month.	High Water. H'kong. Standard Time.	Height.	Low Water. H'kong. Standard Time.	Height.
		h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft.
Fri.	26	m 7 9	7 0	m 0 54	4 1
		8 22 a	5 6	2 8 a	2 1
Satur.	27	m 7 55	7 3	m 1 38	3 6
		8 45 a	6 1	2 39 a	2 0
Sun.	28	m 8 39	7 5	m 2 20	3 1
		9 13 a	6 4	3 10 a	2 1
Mon.	29	m 9 22	7 5	m 3 1	2 6
		9 43 a	6 6	3 42 a	2 2
Tues.	30	m 10 6	7 3	m 3 43	2 2
		10 15 a	6 9	4 15 a	2 5
Wed.	1	m 10 53	6 9	m 4 29	2 0
		10 49 a	7 1	4 47 a	3 0
Thur.	2	m 11 45	6 5	m 5 21	2 0
		11 28 a	7 3	5 18 a	3 4

PECULIARITIES OF WOMEN M.P.'s.

I have been struck by the varying attributes of the women members of the House of Commons, writes Londoner in *The Evening Standard*.

Mrs. Hilton Philipson jumps into a debate like a nervous kangaroo—and as quickly out again.

Lady Astor cannot sit for long silent, and is provocatively irrelevant when she speaks. Lady Terrington rarely tries to catch the Speaker's eye; but catches everybody else's. She is a most faithful attendant.

Miss Jewson is too modest to do much. Miss Bondfield is well-informed and fluent, but when Miss Susan Lawrence speaks the foundations of the earthquake and tremble. Was there ever such a voice of thunder?

WHERE, INDEED?

A gentleman, who possessed a private back-water, found it nesesary to put up a notice prohibiting bathing there. Later, however, he had a certain bishop staying with him, who was fond of bathing. One day, as the bishop was in the water; his hosts's gardener came along, and seeing what he thought was a strange man, yelled out: "Ere, can't yer see that notice-board, prohibiting bathin'?" The bishop explained to the gardener who he was but the gardener was not satisfied: "Oh, you're a bishop are yer? Well, where your apron and gaiters?"

CINEMA NOTES.

THE CORONET.

"What's Your Hurry?" is the feature attraction at the Coronet Theatre again to-day. This picture shows Wallace Reid in one of the most dashing roles of his career. Besides the excitement, it offers also a charming love interest. Pretty Lois Wilson is the leading woman.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Viola Dana, that clever, pretty and diminutive screen star who enjoys a unique reputation in the film world, is to be seen in another Metro picture known as "The Five Dollar Baby," which comes to the Queen's Theatre to-day and will be shown for five days. Irvin S. Cobb, the well-known short-story writer, is the author of "The Five Dollar Baby," which first appeared in the *Saturday Evening Post*. Miss Dana is shown in a characterisation which suits her talents to the ground and her vivacious personality is brought out in this light comedy-drama. No outline of the plot can do justice to its humorous incidents, in the centre of which is Viola Dana as the madcap (adopted) daughter of a Jewish pawnbroker who, although boarding his gold, is willing to part with his whole fortune to keep his girl. Ralph Lewis has been entrusted with the role of the benevolent "uncle" who receives Viola as a pledge in pawn. The climax comes when the rogue who pawned the baby for $5 makes an application, eighteen years afterwards, to redeem what has since grown up to be a winsome lass, loved by all who come into contact with her, despite her unceasing train of practical jokes on them.

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TJILIWONG ...	Java	27th Sept.	30th ,,	Amoy & Shanghai
TJILEBOET ...	Japan	28th ,,	30th ,,	Batavia.
TJIBODAS ...	Shanghai	30th ,,	2nd Oct.	Makassar
TJIKEMBANG ...	Shanghai	2nd Oct.	8th ,,	Java & Batavia
TJIMANOEK ...	Batavia	12th ,,	14th ,,	Shanghai
TJITAROEM ...	Japan	17th ,,	18th ,,	Batavia
TJILIWONG ...	Shanghai	17th ,,	19th ,,	Makassar & Soerabaia
TJIPANAS ...	Java	18th ,,	23rd ,,	Java
TJIKINI ...	Java	19th ,,	22nd ,,	Shanghai
TJISONDARI ...	North China	27th ,,	29th ,,	Java via Batavia
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M/S.	"Panama" ...	16th October	—
M/S.	"Afrika" ...	6th November	—
M/S.	"Malaya" ...	10th December	—
M/S.	"Annam" ...	1st Jauary	—
M/S.	"Australien" ...	2nd February	—

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S.S. "ISLA DE PANAY" ... ... 3rd Dec.

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Writing from Singapore, under date March 31st, 1922, Sir Godfrey Thomas, Private Secretary to H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, says:—

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant and am desired by the Prince of Wales to thank you for the copy of the 60th annual edition of "THE DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, ETC., ETC.," which His Royal Highness has been pleased to accept, and which will be extremely useful during the remainder of the tour.

Yours faithfully,
GODFREY THOMAS,
(Private Secretary.)

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"PARIS MARU" (Calls at Sudan) ...	Sunday,	5th Oct

RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban and Capetown.

"MEXICO MARU"	Wednesday,	22nd Oct.
"CHICAGO MARU"	Monday,	24th Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo.

"SHUNKO MARU"	Sunday,	5th Oct.
"AMUR MARU"	Saturday,	20th Oct.

BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE.

"KISHU MARU"	Wednesday,	1st Oct

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

"HAMBURG MARU"	Saturday,	27th Sept.
"HAGUE MARU"	Sunday	26th Oct.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER via Shanghai and Japan Ports.

"ALABAMA MARU"	Wednesday,	22nd Oct.

NEW YORK via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama.

"ALASKA MARU" (From Kobe) ...	Wednesday,	15th Oct.

JAPAN PORTS.

"ALPS MARU"	Monday,	29th Sept.
"ANDES MARU"	Tuesday,	7th Oct.
"CLEBES MARU"	Tuesday,	14th Oct.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU"	Sunday,	28th Sept., 2 p.m.
"KAIJO MARU"	Sunday,	5th Oct., 2 p.m

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"KOTSU MARU"	Thursday,	19th Oct., 10 a.m.

TAKAO & KEELUNG

"SOURABAYA MARU"	Friday,	26th Sept.

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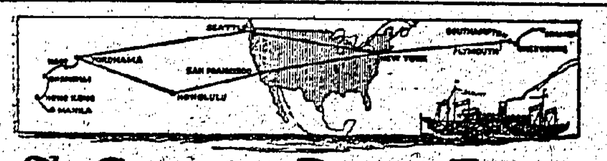

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ELABORATE SCHEME FOR AIR DEFENCE.

"PLANES TO CARRY WAR INTO" ENEMY COUNTRY.

It is learned authoritatively that the new Air Defence scheme of Great Britain will come into operation on April 1st of next year. Air-Marshal Sir John ("Tails Up") Salmond will take up next March the appointment of Chief of the Home Defence Force.

Plans are now being prepared for the inauguration of the scheme. Great Britain will be divided for air purposes into a suitable number of areas, on lines similar to the Army commands, and each of these will be controlled by a separate air chief. The work of the whole will, however, be controlled and co-ordinated by Sir Salmond, who will work in conjunction with the Army and the Navy.

The predominant factor is the defence of these islands will, however, be the Royal Air Force.

Already nearly a score of new aerodromes are being laid down for the accommodation of the defence squadrons.

A new feature, moreover, will be that each unit will have specific duties, and will be manned by expert pilots. Instead of the pilot being expected to fly any and all types of planes he will specialise in that with which his squadron is equipped.

The plan to be adopted will be "a defensive-offensive" one. Modern fighters will guard our coasts, cities, and towns, and long-distance bombing planes will carry war into the country of the attacking nation.

One of the first of the new long-range bombing squadrons has been established at Worthy Down, near Winchester.

These new bombers are the largest yet built. The squadron is the first of a number that are being formed. The planes are each fitted with two 450-h.p. Napier Lion engines, have a speed of nearly 120 miles an hour, and are able, with a huge load of bombs, to remain in the air for twelve hours without having to alight for new supplies of fuel.

Each machine carries a crew of three, and one of the features of its design is a "gun tunnel" in the bottom of the fuselage, so that a machine-gunner, lying prone on his face, is able to sweep beneath the tail of the plane with a hail of bullets. This spot, hitherto has always been a vulnerable one.

All British bombing machines will, in future, be designed to be fitted with three engines—one high-powered engine in the centre, and a similar motor on either side.

The centre engine will be used to lift heavy loads into the air, which could not be done without it, or when high speed is needed. The advantage of the three-engined aeroplanes will be that they will be able to carry enormous loads of bombs and will be able to reach home even if one or two of the engines are put out of action on a raid.

Endeavours to produce multiple-engined 'planes in other countries have not been particularly successful, but the Air Ministry hopes to triumph where others have failed. If the initial tests are satisfactory plans will be prepared for the building of a machine equipped with a 1,000 h.p. Napier-Cub, the most powerful aero engine that has yet been flown, and two other 500 h.p. motors.—*Ex.*

IN THE CRATER OF ETNA.

A BEAUTIFUL AND A TERRIBLE SIGHT.

A member of the Italian Alpine Club, Signor Barolo, has just undertaken a daring descent into the principal crater of Mount Etna. He went alone, writes the Rome correspondent of the *Observer*, armed only with a thick stick, which was very necessary, as the surface of ashes had been turned by recent rain into a mass of slippery mud, on which it was very difficult to keep a footing.

"I went carefully and slowly," says Signor Barolo, "testing the ground with my stick at each step, and I managed at last to get down the steep sides of the crater. My progress was also hampered by evil-smelling volcanic gasses, which came up wherever there was a small fissure in the ground. At the bottom of the crater I walked for a few yards quite easily upon what I discovered to be a mass of hardened snow, protected by a thick strata of ashes.

"I crawled down towards the mouth, which opens almost in the centre of the crater, and looked in. The sides are very steep and inaccessible. The only way to penetrate into the inmost secrets of the volcano would be to come with companions, and be let down by ropes, fascinating adventure, which I hope to undertake if I live and if the God of Mountains protects me. From invisible depths columns of irritating gasses were continually belched forth, which made me cough badly.

"I drew back and looked around me. It was a beautiful and terrible sight. The gloomy walls of the crater rose up on all sides, splashed here and there by red and yellow patches, and lit up fantastically by the sunlight. The smoke rose up from the mouth in great curves, and spread itself about in the crater, but, fortunately, nearly always in the opposite direction to where I was standing. I raised my voice and repeatedly called out to my companion, whom I could just see above me on the edge of the crater, in order to try the famous echoes, which answered me like the growls of infernal deities.

"I made my way back more easily than I had come down, because I followed in the track of my former footsteps, but I had much difficulty in breathing, owing to the low atmospheric pressure and rarified air, and also to the constant irritation of the volcanic gasses."

The Bolshevists are selling the resources of Russia to the highest bidder.—*Mr. A. Bailaloff.*

S.S. "COMMISSAIRE PIERRE LECOCQ."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from ANTWERP, DUNKIRK, MIDDLESBOROUGH and LONDON, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless Intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after the 27th instant, at Noon, will be subject to Rent and Landing Charges.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 30th instant, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged Packages will be examined on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER,
Agent.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1924. [1279

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD., COPENHAGEN.

THE M/S

"JAVA"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed and placed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 1st of October, 1924, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godown, where they will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Ashe on the 1st of October, 1924, at 10 a.m.

All Claims against the Vessel must be presented to the Undersigned before the 4th of October, 1924, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1924. [1286

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STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"YUSANG"	Friday,	26th Sept., 10 a.m.
MANILA	"LEESANG"	Saturday,	27th Sept., Noon.
TIENTSIN	"CHEONGSHING"	Saturday,	27th Sept., Noon.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Saturday,	27th Sept., 3 p.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"CHAKSANG"	Monday,	29th Sept., 5 p.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"TUNGSHING"	Wednesday,	1st Oct., 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN	"HINSANG"	Wednesday,	1st Oct., 1 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"FOOSHING"	Friday,	3rd Oct., 10 a.m.
MANILA via AMOY	"SUISANG"	Saturday,	4th Oct., 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"MINGSANG"	Sunday,	5th Oct., 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Sunday,	5th Oct., 10 a.m.
KOBE via MOJI	"LAISANG"	Wednesday,	8th Oct., Noon.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Wireless and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every three days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtsze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday, at 11 a.m.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoihow both ways.

BORNEO LINE.—Fortnightly sailings to and from Sandakan by two 5,000 ton steamers, s.s. "HINSANG" and s.s. "MAUSANG," both steamers having excellent passenger accommodation. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Lubuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, occasionally calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok via Swatow by five steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

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S.S. "FOOKSANG" will be despatched on or about Saturday, 27th Sept., 3 p.m., for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

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"GLENSANDA"	30th Sept.	"GLENIFFER"		27th Sept.
"GLENSHANE"	7th Oct.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.		
"GLENGARBY"	16th Oct.	"GLENOGLE"		24th Oct.
"GLENAPP"	30th Oct.	London, Rotterdam & Hamburg.		
		"GLENGARRY"		13th Nov.
		London, Rotterdam and Hamburg.		

Movements are subject to change without notice.

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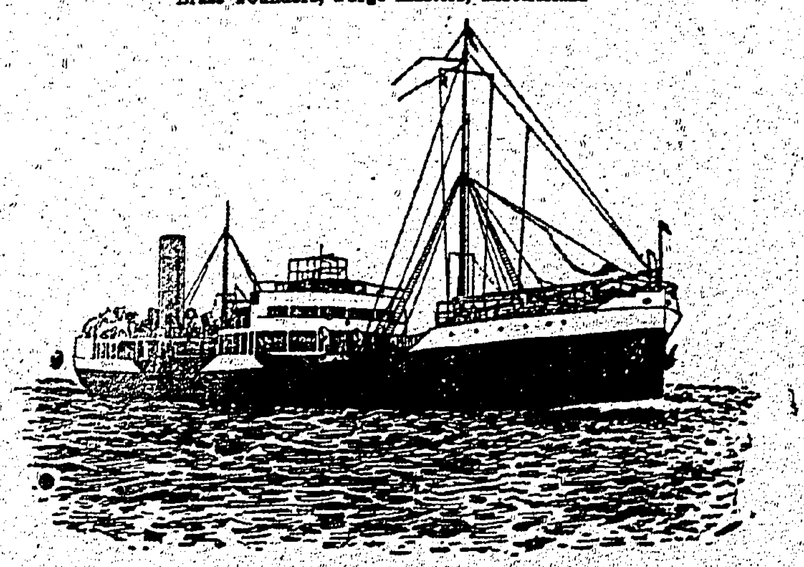

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

September 24th.

Drufur, Norwegian str., 1,102 tons, Capt. O. Hangstad, from Bangkok, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C21.—Kwang Nguan Seng.

Kwankong, Portuguese str., 290 tons, Capt. R. J. Nogueira, from Kwang Chow Wan, with a general cargo, lying at Yaumati.—Sung Hing S.S. Co.

Lake Fonk, American str., 1,608 tons, Capt. J. Hill, from Calcutta and Singapore, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C12.—Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

Tjisondari, Dutch str., 5,013 tons, Capt. J. P. Scholten, from Sourabaya and Muntok, with a general cargo and sugar, lying at buoy No. A2.—J.C.J.L.

Tomashima Maru, Japanese str., 1,486 tons, Capt. K. Miyazaki, from Keelung, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. A31.—Suzuki & Co.

September 25th.

Hanoi, French str., 739 tons, Capt. F. L. Moryan, from Haiphong and Fort Bayard, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C36.—M.M.

Kano Maru, Japanese str., 3,990 tons, Capt. Y. O. Kano, from Yokohama and Shanghai, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A1.—N.Y.K.

Sheaf Lance, British str., from Canton, lying at Stonecutters.

Tailee, Chinese str., 1,041 tons, Capt. Y. Masaki, from Dairen, with a cargo of coal, lying at buoy No. C17.—Yue Tai Hong.

CLEARANCES.

September 25th.

Sinkiang, for Canton.
Kutsu Maru, for Swatow.
Java, for Shanghai.
Hay, for Sama Bay.
Suiyang, for Swatow.
Produce, for Hoihow.
Rei Maru No. 2, for Canton.
Kami Maru, for Singapore.
Hoi Nam, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Su Sing, for Swatow.
Van Overstraten, for Singapore.
Aspen, for Muroran.
Nairang, for Swatow.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Song Bo, for Hoihow.
Chikuyo Maru, for Tamsui.
Haitan, for Hoihow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. *Kano Maru*, on Sept. 25th:—Mr. Chan Wai Ting, Mr. Chan Tsin Shing, Mr. C. P. Han, Mrs. K. Hiracka, Mr. T. Hiracka and three children, Mr. Ho Yo Sang, Mr. J. L. Hunter, Mr. Jin Tan Him, Mr. Kwan Yiu chau, Mr. Li Yiu Ham, Mrs. K. Nakayama, Mr. K. Nakayama, Mr. Ou Ming Chewn, Mrs. Packham, Mr. R. Packham, Mr. Pang Sin Kee, Miss M. Thomas and child, Mr. R. Takahashi

DEPARTURES.

Per R.M.S. *Empress of Russia*, on September 25th:—Miss K. M. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Atkins, Father A. Cerezal, Mrs. Chuen Sze, Mrs. Chin Sze, Father Y. Castrillo, Mr. Arthur Chiu T. J. Conn, Mrs. A. E. Chan, Mr. K. Y. Chen, Mr. H. E. Case, Mr. Chan Chi Lau, Mr. and Mrs. Ng Chan, Mr. W. K. Chang, Mrs. Chang Doo Hing, Lieut. and Mrs. G. M. Davis, Miss A. M. Dunn, Lieut. C. Dorland, Mr. T. Dick, Mr. J. L. Dalbey, Miss J. E. Dalbey, Father M. Echauz, Rev. J. B. Ferguson, Mrs. M. Ferguson, Mr. R. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Fay, Miss M. Fowler, Mr. C. Foss, Mrs. M. Gilman, Mr. C. L. Goodfich, Mr. L. Hidalgo, Miss A. M. Heard, Miss H. E. Hall, Mrs. R. J. Halpin, Mr. W. L. Hsia, Mr. H. L. Ho, Mr. W. Hall, Col. and Mrs. S. D. Imbick, Miss E. D. Imbick, Miss M. D. Imbick, Mr. M. Inouye, Mr. L. E. Johnson, Mr. Kan Kin Yu, Mr. A. J. Kew, Mr. and Mrs. Kwanling Chang, Mr. K. Lee, Mr. Lo Yat Chor, Mr. Lin Yuen Ding, Mr. N. Lymberg, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Lee and two sons, Mr. L. Lipovsky, Mr. and Mrs. C. Y. Law, Miss W. T. Law, Father J. Martinez, Capt. and Mrs. C. H. Murphy, Mr. P. H. Murray, Mr. J. O. Martin, Mrs. Nor Lan, Mr. W. R. Mowell, Mr. F. J. Mayers, Mrs. J. B. Nichols, Father C. Ortuoste, Mr. H. L. Ockermuller, Miss B. R. Oblong, Mr. Ou Yang Tuk Wu, Mr. S. Pun, Father L. Penn, Mr. J. L. Pend, Mrs. T. R. Percy, Mr. C. Prossor, Mr. Ah San, Mr. Ah Kuen, Father J. Saenz, Mr. C. J. Skaglin, Mr. C. S. Sun, Mr. and Mrs. M. Y. San, Mr. R. M. G. Stone, Mr. Tat Yue, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Timmermans and child, Mr. J. H. Taggart, Mr. N. Wong, Mrs. To Shi, Mrs. Geo. A. Wightman and three sons, Mr. P. Watkinson, Mr. W. Watkinson, Mr. S. Y. Wu, Major R. G. Watson, Mr. T. F. R. Waters, Mr. and Mrs. P. Binsoins.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. *Hakone Maru*, due October 6th:—Mr. T. Arnold, Mrs. G. Ferguson, Miss J. M. Ferguson, Mrs. M. J. Howells, Mr. W. Kerr, Miss A. Lewis, Mrs. C. W. Olson, Miss M. F. Pypo, Miss M. Thomson, Mr. C. R. Warren, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Bowman, Miss B. A. Bowman, Mr. L. C. Boyd, Miss D. Burch, Mr. A. Casati, Miss N. Chappell, Mrs. A. Cheethan and two children, Mr. S. T. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Damant, Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Ensor, Miss M. F. Ensor, Master B. R. Ensor, Miss B. H. Ensor, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Fraser, Miss D. Fraser, Mrs. C. F. Keogh and son, Mrs. P. J. Lawless, Miss M. M. Lawless, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Leaver, Miss A. F. Leaver, Miss R. D. Leaver, Mr. and Mrs. O. S. Little, Miss J. Little, Miss D. Little, Brig.-General F. Macnaghten, Miss O. M. Manchlen, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Muir and child, Miss M. M. Saunders, Mme. Villaume, Mr. W. F. Vollrath, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Whittaker and two children, Mrs. L. J. Yates, Miss B. H. Yates, Mr. H. K. Peel, Mr. F. D. Porteous, Mr. A. C. Thomas, Mr. W. F. Thomas, Mr. F. C. Young, Mr. A. Brunner, Mr. and Mrs. L. Frank and two, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kortung, Mr. W. Sinclair.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The Ben Line s.s. *Benledi*, from Leith, Middlesbro', Antwerp, and London, left Singapore for this port on the 24th inst., and is due to arrive here on the 30th idem.

The E. & A. Co.'s s.s. *Arafura* left Moji for this port on the afternoon of the 24th, and is due here on the afternoon of the 28th inst.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Australia* arrived at Yokohama on September 24th at 12.30 p.m. (Wednesday), left yesterday at 6 a.m., and is due at Hongkong on October 2nd at noon.

The M.M. s.s. *Andre Lebon* scheduled to sail from Hongkong on Sunday, the 28th inst., has delayed her departure 24 hours, and will thus sail on Monday, the 29th inst., at 4 p.m.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Ajax (Blue Funnel), due October 9th.
Calchas (Blue Funnel), due to-day.
Edmope (Admiral Oriental), due Sept. 27th.
Eelbeck (Barber), due to-day.
Empress of Australia, due October 2nd.
Lycaon (Blue Funnel), due October 19th.
Mentor (Blue Funnel), due October 16th.
Oanfa (Blue Funnel), due November 1st.
Orestes (Blue Funnel), due October 9th.
President Hayes (Dollar), due October 13th.
President Jefferson (Admiral Oriental), due October 8th.
President Pierce (P.M.), due September 27th.
President Van Buren (Dollar), due Sept 29th.

SHIPPING NOTES.

A credit for £1,000,000 is understood to have been furnished to the Norddeutscher Lloyd by a leading British insurance company. The Hamburg-Amerika is also understood to have secured credits lately in the United States. It is believed that the credit to the Norddeutscher Lloyd is advanced for a period of about ten years, while the rate of interest mentioned is 8 per cent. per annum.

The Siamese Government have placed an order for an armoured river gunboat with Messrs. Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd. She will have a displacement of about 1,000 tons, and be 175ft. in length, 36ft. 6in. breadth, and mean draught in normal conditions 10ft. 9in. The machinery will be twin-screw vertical triple-expansion, with water-tube boilers. Work on a similar order was begun in August, 1913, but was stopped because of the war demands on shipyard space.

The following reports appear in the latest Home papers:—

Marseilles, August 31st.—S.s. *Telemachus*: About 1,800 bags sugar damaged by sea water and about 1,500 bags slightly damaged by coal dust.—Falmouth, August 22nd.—Dutch elevator *Bujan Maru*, Rotterdam for Dairen, arrived with safety valve on boiler broken.

Montevideo, August 20.—Japanese s.s. *Glasgow Maru*, reported grounded English Bank, made pettison oil fuel, came off unassisted without damage and proceeded.

New York, August 25th.—British s.s. *Keemun*, which left yesterday, returned same day with engine trouble. Expects proceed to-day.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
BUENOS AIRES via SINGAPORE, &c.	Awa Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 7th Nov.
NEW YORK & BOSTON	Southwestern Miller	Brit.	Prince Line	On 1st Oct.
BOSTON & NEW YORK via SUEZ	Teucer	Brit.	The Bank Line, Limited	On 1st Oct.
SAN FRANCISCO via S'HAI & JAP. PORTS & H'LU.	President Pierce	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On 8th Oct., 4 p.m.
SAN FRANCISCO, &c.	West Prospect	Am.	Struthers & Barry	On 29th inst.
VICTORIA & VANCOUVER, B.C., via SHANGHAI, &c.	Empress Australia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O.S. Ltd.	On 10th Oct.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via J. PORTS	Kaga Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 27th inst., 11 a.m.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, VANCOUVER, &c.	Arabia Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 26th inst.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER	Philoctetes	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 14th Oct.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA, via S'HAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	President Jackson	Am.	Admiral Oriental Line	On 6th Oct.
MARSEILLES, CASA BLANCA, LONDON, HULL & ANTWERP	Kashmir	Brit.	P. & O., B. I. & A. L.	On 4th Oct., Noon.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Amboise	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	On 12th Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Chantilly	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	On 26th Oct.
MARSEILLES, &c.	Andre Lebon	Fren.	Messageries Maritimes	On 29th inst.
MARSEILLES, LONDON, ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, &c.	Katori Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 8th Oct., 11 a.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON, R'DAM, HAMBURG & HULL	City of Lahore	Brit.	The Bank Line, Ltd.	On 30th inst.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, LIVERPOOL & GLASGOW	Kt. Templar	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 1st Oct.
GENOA, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG, BREMEN, &c.	Trier	Ger.	Melchers & Co.	On 18th Oct.
MARSEILLES, LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Autolycus	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 6th Oct.
LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP, &c.	Paris Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 5th Oct.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Glenlffer	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd	On 27th inst.
AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & BREMEN	Boeroe	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On 3rd Oct.
ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG	Trier	Ger.	Reuter Brockelmann & Co.	About 18th Oct.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	Tokushima Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 29th inst.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	Fooksang	Brit.	Jardines, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 27th inst., 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	Tairea	Brit.	P. & O., B. I. & A. L.	On 3rd Oct.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	Sicilia	Brit.	P. & O., B. I. & A. L.	On 17th Oct.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, &c.	Soudan	Brit.	P. & O., B. I. & A. L.	On 1st Oct., Noon
SINGAPORE & BELAWAN-DELI	Van Overstraten	Dut.	Java-China-Japan-Lijn	On —
BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE	Fiume-L	Ital.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	On 6th Oct.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	Nanning	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 4th Oct., 4 p.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW & PAKHOI	Chukwa Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About 3rd Oct.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY	Taikwa Maru	Jap.	Yamashita Kisen Kaisha	About 2nd Oct.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 1st Oct., 1 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	Yoshino Maru	Jap.	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 18th Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	Arafura	Brit.	P. & O., B. I. & A. L.	On 1st Oct.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS	Taiyuan	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 9th Oct.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	Hakone Maru	Jap	Nippon Yusen Kaisha	On 7th Oct.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	Tungshing	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 1st Oct., 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Malwa	Brit.	P. & O., B. I. & A. L.	On 10th Oct.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	Karmala	Brit.	P. & O., B. I. & A. L.	On 1st Nov.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	Sicilia	Brit.	P. & O., B. I. & A. L.	On 4th Oct.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE & MOJI	Persia	Ital.	Dodwell & Co., Ltd.	About 30th inst.
SHANGHAI	Tjisondari	Dut.	Java-China-Japan Lijn	On 26th inst.
MOJI & KOBE	Eastern	Brit.	P. & O., B. I. & A. L.	On 1st Nov.
MOJI & KOBE	Sc. Albans	Brit.	P. & O., B. I. & A. L.	On 4th Oct.
YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NAGASAKI & SHANGHAI	C Lepoz y Lepoz	Span.	Botelhe Bros.	On 19th Oct.
JAPAN PORTS	Alps Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 29th inst.
TIENTSIN	Cheongshing	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 27th inst., Noon
BATAVIA	Tjilepoet	Dut.	Java-China-Japan Lijn	About 5th inst.
CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE & RANGOON	Hamburg Maru	Jap.	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 27th inst.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON	Lake Gilpen	Am.	Pacific Mail S.S. Co.	On —
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	Mingsang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 5th Oct., 8 a.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Kiangsu	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 28th inst., 2.30 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Kaying	Brit.	Butterfield & Swire	On 30th inst., 2.30 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Haifoong	Brit.	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 26th inst., 1 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Hai-Ning	Brit.	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On 30th inst., 5 p.m.
MANILA	Empress Asia	Brit.	Canadian Pacific O.S. Ltd.	On 15th Oct.
MANILA	Leesang	Brit.	Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 27th inst., Noon
MANILA	Presidt. Jefferson	Am.	Admiral Oriental Line	On 9th Oct.
MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, &c.	C. Lopez y Lopez	Span.	Botelho Bros.	On 30th Oct.
MANILA, SINGAPORE, ZAMBOANGA & CEBU	West Cajoot	Brit.	Struthers & Barry	On 18th Oct.

PACIFIC MAIL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY

MANAGING AGENTS—UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO
VIA
SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU

S.S. "PRESIDENT PIERCE" ... October 8th, at 4 p.m.
S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... October 22nd, at 4 p.m.
S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... November 5th, at 4 p.m.

Sailing and Fares subject to Change Without Notice.

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HONGKONG—MANILA

S.S. "PRESIDENT PIERCE" ... September 29th, at Noon.
S.S. "PRESIDENT TAFT" ... October 13th, at Noon.
S.S. "PRESIDENT WILSON" ... October 26th, at Noon.

For Full Information regarding Rates, Space, etc., Apply to—

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VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai, Japan ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.
Through passage rates to Europe via America G $405, G $420, G $440
KAGA MARU ... Saturday, 27th Sept., at 11 a.m.
IYO MARU ... Wednesday, 15th Oct.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore Ports.
KATORI MARU ... Wednesday, 8th Oct., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
MITO MARU ... Saturday, 27th Sept.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES & VALENCIA.
DELAGOA MARU ... Sunday, 28th Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila Ports.
YOSHINO MARU ... Wednesday, 15th Oct.
MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 12th Nov.

NEW YORK & BOSTON via PANAMA.
LISBON MARU ... Friday, 3rd Oct.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.
AWA MARU ... Friday, 7th Nov.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.
TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 30th Sept.
TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 10th Oct.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.
PENANG MARU ... Sunday, 12th Oct.

JAVA & CALCUTTA via Batavia.
TASMANIA MARU ... Thursday, 2nd Oct.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
MISHIMA MARU ... Monday, 13th Oct.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
NAGATO MARU ... Saturday, 4th Oct.
HAKONE MARU ... Tuesday, 7th Oct.
WAKASA MARU ... Tuesday, 14th Oct.
AKI MARU ... Friday, 17th Oct.

For further information, apply to— **NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**
Telephone: Central Nos. 292, 293 & 2422. Y. YAMAMOTO, Manager.

HOME VIA CANADA
Hongkong to England
via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver, Montreal & Quebec.

	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver		From Canada	Due England
Empress Australia	Oct. 10	Oct. 29	Empress France	Nov. 5	Nov. 12
Empress Asia	Oct. 23	Nov. 10	Empress Scotland	Nov. 19	Nov. 26

Pacific Sailing schedule for Next Spring on application.
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Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued.
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Three Trans-continental Trains Daily.
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From Hongkong	Due Manila		From Manila	Due Hongkong
Oct. 15	Oct. 17	Empress Asia	Oct. 18	Oct. 20
Oct. 29	Oct. 31	Empress Canada	Nov. 1	Nov. 3
Nov. 12	Nov. 14	Empress Russia	Nov. 15	Nov. 17

Passenger Department: Tel. 752. Cables: GACANPAC.
Freight and Express: Tel. 42. Cables: NAUTILUS.

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Regular Four-weekly Service between
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SAILINGS FOR ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG AND BREMEN.

s.s. "BOEROE" ... 3rd October
s.s. "OOSTKERK" ... 3rd November

OUTWARD BOUND STEAMERS (DUE TO ARRIVE HONGKONG).

s.s. "OOSTKERK" ... 21st September
s.s. "SCHIEDIJK" ... End of October
s.s. "OUDEKERK" ... End of November
s.s. "OLDEKERK" ... End of December

All Steamers have a Limited Accommodation for Passengers.
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*"TRIER"	—	18th October
"ELBERFELD"	16th October	25th November
*"COBLENZ"	10th November	13th December
"PFALZ"	11th December	17th January, 1925
*"DERFFLINGER"	3rd January, 1925	4th February "
*"FULDA"	2nd February, "	8th March "
*"TRIER"	1st March "	5th April "
*"SAARBRUECKEN"	29th March "	2nd May "
*"COBLENZ"	26th April "	1st June "

For Freight and Passage, please apply to—

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3, QUEEN'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD.

MELCHERS & CO.,
AGENTS,
HONGKONG.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

"CITY OF PEKIN" .....30th Sept.....Mars., L'don., R'dam. Hamburg & Hull.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

* "CITY OF LAHORE" .....16th Oct .....Shanghai and Japan
* "CITY OF LAHORE" ..... Dec..... Marseilles, London, etc
† "CITY OF KARACH .....29th Jan..... Do.
* "CITY OF BARODA" .....1st March..... Do.

* "A" Class. † "B" Class.

FARES TO LONDON.

SINGLE 1st Class "A"...£96. "B"...£84. | SINGLE 2nd Class "A"...£62. "B"...£56.
Cargo Steamers, Saloon Passage—£68.

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AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
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Sailings from Hongkong.

s.s.	"TEUCER"	via Suez Canal ...	—	1st Oct
s.s.	"EURYLOCHUS"	via Suez Canal ...	—	11th Oct.
s.s.	"CITY OF RANGOON"	via Suez Canal ...	...	21st Oct.
s.s.	"KOSMO"	via Suez Canal —	—	31st Oct.

*Boston and New York only.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OR THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. HOLYOAK, MASSEY & CO., LTD., CANTON. [17

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS

Mail Steamers.	Next Sailings from Marseilles.	Pro. Arr. at Hgkg. and Sailings for S'hai. and Japan.	Probable Sailings from Hongkong for Marseilles.
ANDRE LEBON	—	—	29th Sept.
AMBOISE	—	—	12th Oct
CHANTILLY	28th Aug.	28th Sept.	26th Oct.
PORTHOS	11th Sept.	14th Oct	9th Nov.
AMAZONE	25th Sept.	28th Oct.	23rd Nov.
ANGKOR	9th Oct.	11th Nov.	7th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

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A CLASS STEAMERS { 1st Class.....£ 95. 0s. 0d. / 2nd ,, ...£ 68. 0s. 0d.
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Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.
Accommodation reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.

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For full Particulars, apply to—
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FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days)

HAIFOONG ...	Capt. W. S. Turnbull	Friday,	26th Sept., at 1 p.m.
HAI-NING ...	Capt. W. C. Passmore	Tuesday,	30th Sept., at 5 p.m.
HAIHONG ...	Capt. Ellis Walker	Friday,	3rd Oct., at 3 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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and
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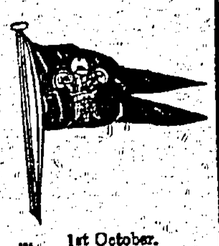

S.S.	"SOUTHWESTERN MILLER"	1st October.
S.S.	"MOORISH PRINCE"	20th November.
S.S.	"CELTIC PRINCE"	1st December.

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Telegrams Furnaprince. [21

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

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STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"SOUDAN"	6,696	1st Oct., Noon	S'pore., Penang, Colombo & B'bay
"KASHMIR"	8,963	4th Oct., Noon	Marseilles, Casa Blanca, L'don., Hull and Antwerp.
"PESHAWUR"	7,934	14th Oct.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,911	18th Oct.	do.
"SICILIA"	6,813	29th Oct.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	1st Nov.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"MALWA"	10,941	15th Nov.	do.
"SARDINIA"	6,684	26th Nov.	S'pore., Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KARMALA"	9,098	29th Nov.	Mars., London & Antwerp
"MANTUA"	10,902	13th Dec.	do.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	24th Dec	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KHIVA"	9,097	27th Dec.	Marseilles, L'don & A'werp
		1925	
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	10th Jan.	Marseilles, London & A'werp.
"SICILIA"	6,813	21st Jan.	S'pore, Penang, Colombo & B'bay.
"KALYAN"	9,118	24th Jan.	Mars., London & Antwerp.
"MOREA"	10,911	7th Feb.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,963	21st Feb.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Mar.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	21st Mar.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,902	4th Apr.	do.
"KARMALA"	9,098	18th Apr.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	2nd May	do.

BRITISH INDIA—APCAR SAILINGS

"TAIREA"	8,500	3rd Oct.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
"TAKADA"	6,949	27th Oct.	do.
"TALMA"	10,000	11th Nov.	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ARAFURA"	6,000	1st Oct., Noon	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	29th Oct.	
"EASTERN"	4,000	26th Nov.	

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—
The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver
The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. San Francisco, etc.
The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.
The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

"KASHGAR"	8,840	3rd Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	4th Oct.	Moji & Kobe.
"SICILIA"	6,813	4th Oct.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"TAKADA"	6,949	5th Oct.	Moji & Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,941	18th Oct.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TALMA"	10,000	23rd Oct.	Moji & Kobe.
"KARMALA"	9,098	1st Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"EASTERN"	4,000	1st Nov.	Moji & Kobe.
"SARDINIA"	6,684	1st Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"TILAWA"	10,000	3rd Nov.	Moji & Kobe.
"TAKLIWA"	8,500	13th Nov.	Moji & Kobe.
"MANTUA"	10,902	15th Nov.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KHIVA"	9,097	29th Nov.	do.
"SOUDAN"	6,696	29th Nov.	Shanghai & Kobe.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	6th Dec.	Moji & Kobe.
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	13th Dec.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KALYAN"	9,118	27th Dec.	do.
"SICILIA"	6,813	27th Dec.	Shanghai & Kobe.
		1925.	
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Jan.	Moji & Kobe.
"MOREA"	10,911	10th Jan.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"KASHMIR"	8,963	24th Jan.	do.
"MALWA"	10,941	7th Feb.	do.
"KASHGAR"	8,840	21st Feb.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,902	7th Mar.	do.
"KARMALA"	9,098	21st Mar.	Shanghai, Moji & Yokohama
"MACEDONIA"	11,089	3rd Apr.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply o—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG Agents.

Y. K. Y. K.

Yamashita Steamship & Mining Co., Ltd.

Steamship Owners, Shipping & Marine Insurance Brokers.
Coalmine Owners, General Coal Merchant.

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN KEELUNG, HONGKONG, CANTON & HAIPHONG.
SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

For CANTON
s.s. "CHUKWA MARU" ... ...on or about 30th Sept.
For HAIPHONG via Hoihow & Pakhoi
s.s. "CHUKWA MARU" ... ...on or about 3rd Oct.
For KEELUNG via Swatow & Amoy
s.s. "TAIKWA MARU" ... ...on or about 2nd Oct.

For further particulars, please apply to—

Branch Office	S. MITARAI, Agent.
No. 37, Bonham Strand West.	Top Floor King's Building.
Tel. Central No. 155.	Tel. Central Nos. 140 & 4487

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

Ports	Steamers	Date of Departures
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LIANGCHOW" ...	On 27th Sept., Noon.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI ...	"SINKIANG" ...	On 27th Sept., 2.30 p.m.
SHANGHAI & NEWCHWANG ...	"TIENTSIN" ...	On 27th Sept., 2 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KIANGSU" ...	On 28th Sept., 2.30 p.m.
AMOY & SHANGHAI ...	"SUNNING" ...	On 30th Sept., D.L.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"TAMING" ...	On 30th Sept., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING" ...	On 30th Sept., 2.30 p.m.
HOIHOW & SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA" ...	On 2nd Oct., 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN" ...	On 2nd Oct., 2.30 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"LUCHOW" ...	On 4th Oct., Noon.
WAIHAIWAI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"NANNING" ...	On 4th Oct., 4 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI ...	"SOOCHOW" ...	On 5th Oct., 2.30 p.m.
AMOY, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KINGYUAN" ...	On 7th Oct., Noon
SWATOW & BANGKOK ...	"KWANGCHOW" ...	On 7th Oct., 2.30 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships, with Electric Fans fitted. Regular service four times weekly between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong Sundays (via Swatow and extending to Pakow), Tuesdays (via Amoy) Thursdays (via Swatow) and Saturdays (direct extending to Tsingtao). Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtsze and North China ports. Passengers for Shanghai do not require to tranship at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Regular weekly service leaving Hongkong Tuesdays to and from Bangkok via Swatow maintained by new "K" class steamers, attractively fitted for passengers, with double and single berth cabins.

For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
TELEPHONE CENTRAL 33. Agents.
CARGO AND PASSAGE CAN BE ISSUED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE. [4

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong about	Sails for Manila, Sandakan, Thurs. Is. & Aus. Ports about
"TAIYUAN" ...	5th October	9th October.
"CHANGSHA" ...	2nd November	6th November

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage, apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Telephone No. Central 33. Agents.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via SUEZ.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FIUME).
TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, ADRIATIC, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE

£66.

NEXT SAILINGS.

OUTWARD FOR YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI;

S.S.	"PERSIA"	Sails about 30th September.
S.S.	"DUCHESSA D'AOSTA"	Sails about 30th October.
S.S.	"GERANIA"	Sails about 23rd November.
S.S.	"ROSANDRA"	Sails about 30th November.
S.S.	"NUMIDIA"	Sails about 23rd December.
S.S.	"VENEZIA"	Sails about 30th December

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE

S.S.	"FIUME-L"	Sails about 6th October.
S.S.	"PERSIA"	Sails about 6th November.
S.S.	"DUCHESSA D'AOSTA"	Sails about 7th December.
S.S.	"GERANIA"	Sails about 31st December.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALCUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S.S. "UMSINGA" ... ... Sails about 30th September.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.
Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to:—
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED
Telephone Central 1030. Agents.

STRUTHERS & BARRY

OPERATING U.S. GOVERNMENT SHIPS.

EXPRESS FREIGHT SERVICE.

TO SAN FRANCISCO AND LOS ANGELES FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE.

U.S.S.B. "WEST PROSPECT" ... ... Due Hongkong 25th Sept. Leave Hongkong 29th Sept.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR TRANSHIPMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO TO WEEKLY SAILINGS FOR ATLANTIC SEABOARD PORTS.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO U.S. AND CANADIAN OVERLAND POINTS.

TO MANILA, CEBU AND ZAMBOANGA.

U.S.S.B. "WEST CARMONA" ... ... Due Hongkong 23rd Sept. Leave Hongkong 26th Sept.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED TO ALL PORTS NOT SERVED.

TO MANILA, SINGAPORE, ZAMBOANGA AND CEBU.

U.S.S.B. "WEST CAJOOT" ... ... Due Hongkong 15th Oct. Leave Hongkong 16th Oct.

FOR FULL INFORMATION, APPLY TO
STRUTHERS AND BARRY,
L. EVERETT, General Agent for JAPAN-CHINA-PHILIPPINES, INDO-CHINA-STRAITS & JAVA. 1st Floor, Queen's Buildings. Phone No. Central 3003.
G. P. BRADFORD, Res. Agent. [123

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
Europe via Negapatam (Letters and papers London, 23th Aug.)	*Oakchas*	28th Sept.
Java	*Tjiliwong*	27th Sept.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan and Shanghai	*Pres Pierce*	27th Sept.
Shanghai	*Sun Ning*	27th Sept.
Saigon	*Chantilly*	28th Sept.
Japan	*Arafura*	28th Sept.
U.S.A., Honolulu, Japan & Shanghai	*Pres. Van Buren*	29th Sept.
Shanghai	*Andre Lebon*	29th Sept.
Straits	*Benledi*	30th Sept.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan, Shanghai & London via Canada—London, 30th Aug.	*Emp. of Australia*	1st Oct.
Australia & Manila	*St. Albans*	3rd Oct.
Australia & Manila	*Taiyuan*	5th Oct.
U.S.A., Canada, Japan and Shanghai	*Pres. Jefferson*	8th Oct.

OUTWARD MAILS

For	Per	Date.	
Hoihow and Haiphong	*Song Bo*	Friday, 26th.	8.00 A M
Manila	*Eelbeck*		10.30 A M
Hoihow	*Haitan*		11.00 A M
Swatow Amoy and Foochow	*Haifoong*		Noon
Japan	*Cheribon Maru*		3.30 P M
Samshui and Wuchow	*Taiming*		4.30 P M
Fort Bayard	*Kwan Kong*		5.00 P M
*Shanghai	*Liangchow*	Saturday, 27th.	10.30 A M
Shanghai	*Tjisondari*		10.30 A M
Manila	*Leesang*		11.00 A M
Straits and Calcutta	*Fooksang*		1.00 P M
Swatow	*Sinkiang*		1.00 P M
Shanghai	*Tientsin*		2.00 P M
Fort Bayard, Pakhoi and Haiphong	*Hanoi*		5.00 P M
Straits	*Gleniffer*		5.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	*Amakusa Maru*	Sunday, 28th.	9.00 A M
Amoy	*Kiangsu*		9.00 A M
Shanghai, Japan & Europe via Siberia (Correspondence specially superscribed "Via Siberia" only.)	*Chantilly*		9.00 A M
Saigon, *Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 31st Oct.	*André Lebon*	Monday, 29th. Registration Letters	1.45 P M 2.30 P M
*Swatow and Bangkok	*Chaksang*		3.30 P M
Amoy	*Sun Ning*		5.00 P M
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	*Taming*	Tuesday, 30th.	8.30 A M
Manila *Straits Ceylon India Mauritius East and South Africa *Egypt and *Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 5th Nov.	*Pres. Van Buren*		8.30 A M
Java via Batavia	*Tjilaboet*		11.00 A M
*Swatow and Bangkok	*Kaying*		1.00 P M
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	*Hai Ning*		4.00 P M
		OCTOBER	
Swatow	*Fooshing*	Wednesday, 1st. Parcels,	8.30 A M
Manila *Sandakan Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thurday Island 14th Oct.	*Arafura*	Reg.,	9.00 A M
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa.		Letters	9.45 A M
Sandakan	*Soudan*		10.30 A M
Straits and Suez	*Hinsang*		10.30 A M
	Ft. Templar		Noon
Java via Sourabaya	*Tjibodas*	Thursday, 2nd,	2.30 P M
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	*Hai Hong*	Friday, 3rd,	11.00 A M
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. and S. Africa, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles. 1st Nov.	*Kashmir*	Parcels, 3rd, Saturday, 4th, Reg. 4th, Letters	2.00 P M 5.00 P M 9.45 A M 10.30 A M
Amoy and Manila	*Suisang*		2.30 P M
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt and EUROPE via MARSEILLES—due Marseilles. 4th Nov.	*Autolycus*	Monday, 6th, Registration Letters	1.45 P M 2.30 P M

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE
(DIRECT).

AUTOLYCUS 6TH OCT. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
HELENUS ...13TH OCT. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
PATROCLUS 21ST OCT. Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
DARDANUS ...25TH OCT. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

LIVERPOOL SERVICE
(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

KT. TEMPLAR... 1ST OCT. Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
TYDEUS ...20TH OCT. Genoa, Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow
KEEMUN ... 1ST NOV. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE
(VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

PHILOCTETES...14TH OCT. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver
TALTHYBIUS ... 8TH NOV. Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver

NEW YORK SERVICE
(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

TEUCER ... 1ST OCT. Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez
EURYLOCHUS 11TH OCT. Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez
CALCHAS ...10TH NOV. Boston, New York, Baltimore via Suez

PASSENGER SERVICE

MENTOR ...16TH OCT. Shanghai
PATROCLUS ...21ST OCT. Singapore, Marseilles & London
MENTOR ...17TH NOV. Singapore, Marseilles & London
HECTOR ...16TH DEC. Singapore, Marseilles & London
TEIRESIAS ...29TH DEC. Singapore, Marseilles & London
SARPEDON ...27TH JAN. Singapore, Marseilles & London

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accomodation at specially reduced fares.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSAGE RATES AND ALL INFORMATION, APPLY TO
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

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COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

September 25th, 1924

On London.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	2/4⅞
Bank Bills, on demand	2/4 13/16
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	—
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	2/5
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2/5⅛
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	2/5⅛
On Paris.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	1.·15
Credits, 4 months sight	1 115
On New York.—	
Bank Bills, on demand	53⅛
Credits, at 30 days' sight	55
On Bombay.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	162⅛
Bank Bills, on demand	
On Calcutta.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	162⅛
Bank Bills, on demand	
On Shanghai.—	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	
On Yokohama.—On demand	133
On Manila.—On demand	106½
On Singapore.—On demand	102⅛
On Batavia.—On demand	140⅛
On Haiphong.—On demand	nom.
On Saigon.—On demand	—
On Bangkok.—On demand	77½
Sovereign, Bank's Buying rate	$ 8.13
Gold Leaf, 100 fine, per tael	47.80
Bar Silver, per oz.	35

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: Hongkong.

Authorised Capital	$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up	$20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling	£4,500,000
Silver	$25,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$20,000,000

Court of Directors:

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.—Chairman
H. P. White, Esq.—Deputy Chairman.

B. D. F. Beith, Esq. — J. A. Plummer, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq. — J. P. Warren, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak. — N. L. Watson, Esq.
A. O. Lang, Esq. — G. M. Young, Esq.

Chief Manager:
A. H. Barlow, Esq.
Manager: Shanghai—G. H. Stitt, Esq.

London Bankers:
WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

Current Accounts opened in Local Currency and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1924. [27

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

Interest on Deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3½ per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
A. H. BARLOW,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1924. [28

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Head Office—London.

Paid-up Capital	£3,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	£3,900,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietor	£3,000,000

Foreign Exchange and General Banking Business transacted.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.

Hongkong, April 8th, 1924. [31

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(Taiwan Ginko.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 52,500,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 12,980,000

Head Office:—Ia pen Formosa.

Branches:
Japan:—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
Formosa:—Giran, Kagi, Karenko, Keelung, Makung, Nanto, Pinan, Shinchiou, Taichu, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tohyen, Ako.
China:—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
Others:—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Samarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

London Bankers:
London Counties Westminster and Parr's Bank

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at Rates which will be quoted on application.

Z. YAMAMOTO
Manager.

Hongkong Branch,
4, Des Voeux Road,
Hongkong, 23th June, 1924. [32

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorised Capital	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Bankers:
The Bank of England
and
Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches:

Bangkok	Galle	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Hongkong	Madras
Bombay	Howrah	New York
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bharu	(Mauritius)
Rangoon		
Shanghai		
Simla		
Singapore		
Sourabaya		

Hongkong Branch:
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON,
Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, February 11th, 1924 [30

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE, PARIS.

Head Office: 96 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital	Frs. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	Frs. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund	Frs. 59,687,383.54

Branches

Bangkok	Hongkong	Saigon
Battambang	Mengtze	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Papeete	Tientsin
Haiphong	Peking	Tourane
Hankow	Pnom Penh	Yunnanfu
Hanoi	Pondicherry	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel et Commercial; Société Générale.
In London: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.
In New York: J. P. Morgan and Co; French-American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trusty Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

A. LECOT,
Manager.

Hongkong, 20th March, 1924. [32

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

Head Office:—
No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

Established 1919.

Authorised Capital	$10,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	5,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	750,000.00

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of Two per cent. per annum, on Savings Accounts Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:—

	Per annum.
For 3 months at the rate of	3 per cent.
For 6 "	4 "
For 12 "	5 "

KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, March 18th, 1924. [34

INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office:
York Building, Chater Road, Hongkong.

Branches:
Shanghai—51, Kiangse Road
Hankow—British Concession.

Correspondents in—
London, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Vancouver, B.C., Honolulu, Singapore, Penang, Tientsin, Swatow, Macao, Canton and all Commercial centres of China and abroad.

Prompt Service.

Attractive Rates for all kinds of Deposits Enquiries are welcomed.

T. H MAI,
1962] Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital (fully paid-up)	Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 74,500,000

Head Office: Yokohama.

Branches and Agencies at:

Batavia	Kobe	Soerabaya
Bombay	London	Rangoon
Buenos Ayres	Lyons	San Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Seattle
Changchun (Dairen)	Manila	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Singapore
Fengtien (Mukden)	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Hamburg	Newchwang	Sydney
Hankow	Osaka	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tokyo
Honolulu	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kai Yuen	Rio de Janeiro	Tsingtau
		Vladivostock

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for Fixed Periods at to be obtained on application.

T. NISHIYAMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1924. [33

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
(Netherlands Trading Society.)
BANK.

Established 1824.
Hongkong Branch established 1906.

Authorized Capital Guilders	150,000,000 (£12,500,000)
Paid-up Capital	80,000,000 (£6,666,670)
Reserve Fund	20,045,032 (£1,670,419)
Special Reserves	23,660,000 (£1,888,330)

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.

Eastern Head Office:—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Bandjermasin, Bandoeng, Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Djember, Djokjakarta, The Hague, Kobe, Kota Radja, Makassar, Medan, Padang, Palembang, Pecalongan, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Samarang, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaia, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal, Tjilatjap and Weltevreden.

LONDON BANKER:—National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the World.

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

J. J. STAARGAARD,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF CHINA.
中國銀行

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	18,278,600.00
Reserve Founds	9,629,426.24

Head Office:—Peking.

Hongkong Branch:—4, Queen's Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
New York Bankers:—The Irving National Bank. The Equitable Trust Co., New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking Business transacted.
Loans granted on Approved Securities.
Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYEE PEI.
Manager.

Hongkong, September 8th, 1924. [33

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